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I 7

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO 293— BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

Wholesale Arrests Of Bombay Congress Workers

CHRISTMAS DAY "SCOOP" IN THE CITY

6 Houses Searched: 25 Arrested

UNDER SEC. 17 (1) & (2) OF C. L. AMENDMENT ACT.

Simultaneous raids at six places were effected this morning between 6 and 10 o'clock by the police at the houses of Sjts. Mulraj Karsondas, Purshotamdas Trikamdas and Dixit, the former situated at Babulnath Road and the last two at Walkeshwar. Some papers were removed. Khan Bahadur Pettigara supervised the operations.

Amongst the arrests made by the police, prominent Congressmen are conspicuous. Sjts. Mulraj Karsondas was arrested at his residence at Babulnath Road. Sjts. Jauhari, Meherally, Kaul and Dost Mahomed were arrested at the residence of Sjt. Dixit at Walkeshwar.

At the residence of Sjt. Purshotamdas Trikamdas, the police arrested Sjts. Menon, Sansare, Ekambar Iyer and Narayan Swami.

In all 25 persons were arrested.

They are removed to the Esplanade lock-up. While they were being carried to the lock-up in a bus, people, who had gathered to witness the operations of the raids at the different places, shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" and other national slogans.

It is understood that the arrests are made under Sections 17(1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and not under the latest Ordinances as rumoured in the city early in the morning.

The houses of Sjts. Meherally, Dost Mahomed and Menon were also searched. The room of the "Captain's Cabin" situated at the Sandhurst Road was the first to be raided and searched. Some articles and papers were also removed.

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the names of the volunteers:—Sjts. Umashanker Parsharam, Sanapala Koli, Tukaram V. Dalvi, Shivlal Ambalal, Suleman Jafer, Balubhai Patel, Vinappa Kalappa, H. J. Nadkarni, Narayan Korate, Ramchandra Dayal, Madhav Gangji, Vithal Deshpande, and Madhav Bhagvati.

The operations of the raids were under the direction of Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Mr. Desai, the Inspector of C. I. D., Mr. Chaudhary, Mr. Kamat, the Sub-Inspector of C. I. D., and a Deputy Inspector of C. I. D. aided by a posse of police.

The arrested persons, who were brought to the Esplanade lock-up, were not allowed to see their relatives and friends till 12 noon. Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, visited the Esplanade Police Station in the afternoon. M. Kanji Karamshi Master, a Congress worker of the Mandvi Ward, who had also come there, jocularly remarked to the Police Commissioner wanting to know why the other leaders were left out. The Police Commissioner smiled.

A type-writer was taken away from the volunteers' camp by the police.

The search of the house of Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas lasted for six-hours.

DETAILS

Christmas Day was chosen for another drive against the Congress by the Bombay police. The whole C. I. D. force augmented by a number of police officers was pressed into service to carry out simultaneous house searches in the city and arrests of persons believed to be at the helm of Congress affairs in Bombay.

Over 25 prominent Congress workers were put under arrest and six houses were searched. The C. I. D. claim to have seized important documents to establish the charge that the arrested persons were really behind the Congress movement in Bombay, and were managing and assisting the operations of the "War Council."

As a result of the seizure of papers and documents, the C. I. D. are said to be in possession of "valuable" information which will lead to further house searches and arrests.

Some of the prominent among the arrested persons are: 1 Mulraj Karsondas, formerly a member of the Boycott Committee; 2 Yusuf Meherally, a prominent Youth Leaguer, 3 Dost Mahomed, 4 K. K. Menon, 5 C. K. Narayan Swamy, a Sub-Editor of the "Chronicle," 6 Prof. Johari, 7 J. Kaul, 8 Lalubhai Patel, and 9 Mr. Munshi, Secretary of the Bombay Students Brotherhood.

WARRANT AGAINST DIXIT PENDING

A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dixit is pending. His house was searched, but he was not found there.

The house searches in the city commenced at 7-30 a.m. and lasted upto 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The residence of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas at Babulnath Road was the first to be visited by the police.

A large C.I.D. party besieged the house and carried on a systematic search which lasted for nearly four hours. A large quantity of papers were seized and Mr. Mulraj was put under arrest.

Simultaneously the police raided the residence of Mr. Yusuf Meherali at Forjett Street, the residence of Mr. K. K. Menon at Chowpaty, the place of Mr. Dixit and lastly a flat on the Mahindra Mansion, Sandhurst Road which was believed to be the "Captain's Cabin" wherefrom the picketing activities were directed.

AT "CAPTAIN'S CABIN."

At the "Captain's Cabin" the police arrested Mr. Ekambar Iyer, who before the declaration of the Congress as an illegal body was at the head of the Congress volunteers. Nearly a dozen volunteers who were found in the flat were also arrested.

The arrested persons were brought to the Esplanade lock-up where a stream of visitors came to see the accused.

Mr. Lalbhai Patel who came to the lock-up to see some of his friends was also arrested.

Mr. Munshi, Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, who similarly visited the lock-up was questioned by Mr. Chowdhary of the C.I.D. and also arrested. The arrest was preceded by an interesting dialogue between Mr. Munshi and the C.I.D. Officer.

Mr. Chowdhary: Are you the Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood?

Mr. Munshi: Yes.

Mr. Chowdhary: Are you connected with the Congress?

Mr. Munshi: It is for you to find out.

Mr. Chowdhary: Are you a Congress worker?—Everybody in these days is.

Mr. Chowdhary: You are in charge of Congress motor cars?—It is for you to find out.

Mr. Chowdhary searched the person of Mr. Munshi and took out some papers on which some alphabets were scribbled. Mr. Munshi refused to disclose the nature and meaning of the alphabets.

MR. MUNSHI ARRESTED.

A sum of Rs. 400 was found on the person of Mr. Munshi and after some more questions he was also arrested and put in the lock-up.

The accused are to be placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday and the police are likely to ask for a remand.

MR. IYER REMOVED TO G. T. HOSPITAL.

Mr. Ekambar Iyer who was arrested and brought to the lock-up was later removed to the G. T. Hospital, as he was suffering from appendicitis.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY PENALISED

—:o:—

Govt. Grants To School Board Withheld.

"CRIME" OF PARTICIPATING IN BOYCOTT WEEKS

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Agreeing with the Director of Public Instruction the Bombay Government has forwarded its resolution to the Ahmedabad Municipality through the Collector which states that the Ahmedabad Municipality and its School Board in closing schools for arrests and sentences on political leaders and on occasions like boycott weeks has deliberately failed to observe Government rules and that the regular course of studies has been interrupted for reasons unconnected with the normal system of education, and Government, therefore, "is pleased to order" that the balance of the grant due to the Municipality for the current financial year should not be paid as long as the present Board holds office.

The order further states that so long as the municipality and new board do not give undertaking to faithfully carry out the policy laid down in the Government resolution and to see that the regular course of studies will not be interrupted for reasons unconnected with normal system of education, no instalment of the educational grant due to the municipality in the current year or any other additional grant should be given.

Save Sholapur Prisoners

—:o:—

IGATPURI, Dec. 24.

Mr. Sesmal Multanmal Satiya has wired on behalf of Igatpuri merchants to the Viceroy:

"Igatpuri merchants earnestly appeal to His Excellency for mercy and commutation of death sentences on Sholapur prisoners. This action will not only be graceful but really allay public feelings."

"AGGRESSIVE" MUSLIM DEMAND DISAPPROVED

Maharashtra Hindu Sabha's Cable To Hindu Delegates

POONA, Dec. 24.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Hindu Sabha, Poona, has sent the following cable to Dr. Moonje and other Hindu delegates to the Round Table Conference:—

"The Maharashtra Hindu Sabha, Poona, disapproves entirely of the increasingly aggressive Mahomedan demand, and expresses full confidence in yourself, Mr. Jayakar and others, and further requests all to stand by your first declaration."—A. P.

V. J. PATEL'S HEALTH

—:o:—

Govt. Issues A Communique

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Decr. 25.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the state of health of Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-speaker of the Legislative Assembly the Government of India have issued a "Communique" in which they say that Mr. Patel who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment in August under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was confined in the Ambala District Jail where suitable accommodation and conditions of detention were provided.

Shortly after his admission to jail, however, he began to show signs of indifferent health and to lose weight. As it seemed the climate of the Punjab did not agree with him that the conditions of Punjab winter would be unfavourable to his health his transfer to a jail in another province was considered.

In the meanwhile Lt.-Col. Harper-Nelson, Principal or King Edward Medical College, Lahore was deputed by the Punjab Government to examine Mr. Patel in company with Lt.-Col. Lauddie, Civil Surgeon, Ambala.

DETENTION IN JAIL NOT DETRIMENTAL

Conclusions reached by these officers after a thorough examination conducted on 22nd November, was that while his condition necessitated further medical observations being carried out there was no cause for anxiety. They were definitely of opinion that his incarceration in jail is not a detrimental factor to the present condition of Mr. Patel's health.

Mr. Patel having been pronounced by the medical officers as fit for travel he was transferred in charge of a medical attendant to Coimbatore Jail in Madras Presidency where climate was more congenial than in the Punjab and the Government of Madras were asked to carry out the observations which the medical officers in the Punjab considered necessary and to keep the Government of India informed of the state of Mr. Patel's health. Mr. Patel has been further examined by Lt.-Col. Fraser, District Medical Officer, Coimbatore, and Lt.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

They reported that his general condition gives no cause for anxiety. Mr. Patel has been allowed all concessions permissible to "A" Class prisoners and as a special case two personal servants have been allowed to him one of whom is a Gujarati cook to prepare his food.—A. P.

PATEL'S FAMILY DOCTOR IN COIMBATORE

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Dr. Purshottamdas Patel who was Mr. V. J. Patel's private doctor in Bombay, arrived in Madras this afternoon from Bombay. He is proceeding to Coimbatore tonight. A telegram from Coimbatore says that he has been permitted by Government to interview Mr. V. J. Patel and examine him.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN MADRAS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

News has been received here of a serious bus accident in Anantapur District resulting in the death of Fakruddin, a Police Sub-Inspector.—A. P.

PALGHAT SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

A Palghat message says that nine Satyagrahis were given four months rigorous imprisonment each under Section 145 I.P.C. by the local stationary magistrate.—A. P.

KERALA DICTATOR SENTENCED

Picketing Campaign In Calicut

MANY VOLUNTEERS — CONVICTED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, Dec. 21.

A series of arrests and sentences of volunteers and leaders have been effected in Calicut during the past one week as a result of picketing of the local foreign piece-goods shops. On Wednesday last two volunteers were arrested by the police for having picketed the piecegoods shops of Messrs. Nagjee Purushotham Salt and Mr. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer. The same day, three volunteers were charged before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate with having disobeyed the District Magistrate's order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. These volunteers were sentenced to three months' R. I. each. Four volunteers who picketed the local shops on the 14th instant were sentenced to one week's S. I. the same day.

Out of half a dozen volunteers who picketed the shops of Messrs. Nagjee Purshotham Salt, S. G. Venkatachala Iyer and S. G. Krishna Iyer on the 18th instant, three were arrested the same evening. The case against eight Satyagrahis who were charged by the police for having picketed the foreign cloth shops was taken up by the Sub-Magistrate on the 17th instant. Of these, two were sentenced to one week's R. I. each and five to three month's R. I. each.

The case against twelve Satyagrahis who were charged for picketing was taken up by the Sub-Magistrate on the 18th inst. Nine of them were sentenced to three months' R. I. each, while the remaining three were sentenced to four months' R. I. each.

On Friday, eight volunteers were arrested for picketing the shops of Messrs. Nagji Purushotam, S. G. Venkatachala Iyer, S. G. Krishna Iyer and Abdulla Koya.

Total convictions in Malabar now exceed 475.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

Town Of Poma Obliterated

LONDON, Dec. 24.

New York.—It is reported that an earthquake has obliterated the entire town of Poma situated loftily on Cordillera Real in Argentina and that 35 persons have been killed and seventy injured.—Reuter.

Spratt Seriously Ill

REMOVED TO THE JAIL HOSPITAL.

MEERUT, Dec. 21.

The Meerut Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires:—

Mr. P. Spratt, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who has been ill for some time past, was removed to the jail hospital two days ago. His temperature has been varying from 103 to 100 degrees and it is suspected to be enteric.

Mr. B. F. Bradly has been allowed to look after Mr. Spratt while he is in the hospital, while the other accused are not allowed to see him.

Meerut Accused Arrives In Bombay To-day

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, one of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case is arriving in Bombay today (Friday) by Lahore Express at Victoria Terminus in the morning. He is coming under police escort under a special permit of the Meerut Judge as his wife is seriously ill. He along with co-accused, it would be recalled, are now nearly 2 years in jail as under-trial prisoners.

Stone-Deaf Witness Narrates What He Saw And "Heard"

FOREST GUARD ON REPEATED ROUNDS OF FIRING AT CHIRNER

THIRD DAY OF PANVEL CASE

Two more prosecution witnesses were examined on Thursday when the Chirner case came up for hearing before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar Sub-Divisional Magistrate Colaba at Panvel.

This was perhaps the solitary court sitting on Thursday—a public holiday when all other courts remained closed. It was perhaps due to the anxiety of the accused persons and the large number of defence counsels to finish the case as early as possible as they are much inconvenienced on account of their stay at Panvel.

PLIGHT OF ACCUSED.

The lot of the accused who are 47 in number is really pitiable. It is now nearly two months that they are all huddled together in three small rooms which serve as the local lock-up two of them measuring about 15x12 feet each and the third one even smaller than that. It is these lock-ups that they have to pass all the time except the few hours that now they spend every day in the court. At one time their number was 51. There is hardly enough room for them to stretch themselves properly and with the greatest difficulty they manage to sleep in that condition.

The accused include men like Mr. V. M. Vedak, a prominent local pleader, Mr. T. N. Bedekar a young graduate who has not yet started practice and Mr. Gupte, the aged father of the "Dictator" of Panvel, an old-time Congressman and a national worker. There are some other persons also advanced in age and accustomed to live a comfortable life.

The two witnesses examined on Thursday were again eye-witnesses and described the scenes of incident on September 25.

One of them a Forest Guard stated in the course of his evidence that police resorted to firing not only once but a number of times. He also stated that while the people snatched the wood pieces and scythes they returned to him his bag and hatchet which they found to be Government property. The same witness further said that while he was being assaulted by a crowd that had surrounded him one person appeared on the scene and asked them to stay their hands which order they obeyed implicitly.

The other witness a stone deaf farmer of Chirner who described the incidents as he saw them and what was more, attempted to narrate what he heard the leaders asking the Satyagrahis to do. A peon of the court had to act as an "interpretor" and shout every question in the ear of the witness. This witness describing the significance of the Forest Satyagraha movement stated that a "cow" was religiously worshipped by the women before the people started for Satyagraha as they wanted thereby to open the forest for free grazing of their cattle. It was a fight for the right of free grazing.

Narayan Bhawan Sathe, Forest Guard of Poibit, the first witness stated that he was present at Chirner on September 25 when Forest Satyagraha was practiced. Deceased Round Guard Shevde, and Range, Forest Officer Alekar were also present. Besides there were other officials including Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar, Police Inspector Mr. Patil and several Talatis and policemen. There was a large crowd of Satyagrahis. They had lathis, scythes, etc. with them. They went up the hill and began to cut the trees. The witness and other Forest officers and police officers went up the hill and put under arrest several persons who were cutting trees and handed them over to the police and asked them to take them down the hill. Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar, did not come up. After some time the police arrested another batch, but did not send them down. The police party proceeded further and arrested four more persons and brought them where the second batch was detained after arrest.

REMOVE THE HANDCUFFS

Many persons came up the hill flourishing their sticks and shouting "Beat them." The people demanded that handcuffs should be removed from the hands of the arrested persons. Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar, also came there. He (Mr. Joshi) asked the people to go down and told them that the arrested persons would be sent down after removing their handcuffs. Being assured that handcuffs would be removed the people went down. The police then removed handcuffs from the hands of four arrested persons and they were sent down. The police followed them. Mr. Joshi also went down. Mr. Patil, Inspector of Police, was with Mr. Joshi. The witness started to go down carrying three pieces of wood and some scythes that were seized from the Satyagrahis. Shiva, Patil of Chirner, carried two more pieces similarly seized. Round Guard Shevde and Range, Forest officer, Mr. Alekar followed the witness one after the other. The police and the police Patil had gone ahead.

CROWD SURROUND THE POLICE

On coming down the hill witness found that a crowd had surrounded the police and they were flourishing their sticks at the police. He got frightened and hastened to join the police. But when he reached the "Mal" the crowd prevented him from going further and demanded why and where he was carrying the pieces of wood. They snatched the pieces of wood and scythes from his bag. They had snatched his bag and hatchet also but finding that it was Government property they returned it to him. When he proceeded a few paces further some people shouted "beat him" and at the same time a lathi blow fell on his right shoulder. But before they could give more blows one person appeared on the scene and asked them to stop.

HEARD GUN SHOTS

Immediately, they stayed their hands and the witness making use of the opportunity ran for his life in the direction of Chirner village. On his way he heard gun shots and being frightened took shelter near a bunyan tree.

Firing was going on in front and thinking that it was better to die of a bullet wound than receive the severe lathi blows the witness rushed further and joined the police. The police party then started for Chirner and the witness accompanied them. The people were chasing them. When the people reached nearer and the police apprehended that they would be assaulted they opened fire and as a result the people retraced.

FIRE OPENED SIX OR SEVEN TIMES.

The police thus got the chance of proceeding a bit further. But the crowd again collected and made at the police who in their turn opened fire again. This experiment was repeated six or seven times.

Proceeding further the witness found that two or three constables who were following him at some distance were surrounded by a crowd. There was a large crowd between the party with the witness and the policemen who were surrounded. He again ran for his life and reached the Dharamshala. Some people chased them upto that place and there was again firing near the Dharamshala. The armed police with the party began to scatter and finding that the situation was very critical the witness ran by the side of the tank and reached his house at Vindhna.

IDENTIFIES ACCUSED

The witness identified accused No. 30 and accused No. 36 as persons who were among those who were cutting trees. He identified accused No. 18 Dhanaji as the man who shouted that the police were firing in the air and asked the

(Continued on page 5)

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EDDIE POLO.
IN
THE "HIDDEN TREASURE"
Also
TOM TYLER
in
"GUN LAW"
NEXT SATURDAY.
BOB STEELE
in
"THE AMAZING VAGABOND."

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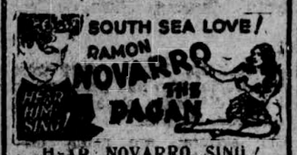

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UNHOLY NIGHT
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ERNEST TORRENCE
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
ROLAND YOUNG

LALITKALADARSH MANDALI
Will Commence Their NEW YEARS SEASON
IN
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (GRANT ROAD)
WITH
PUNYA PRABHAO
ON
New Year Day,
(Thursday The 1st Jan 1931)
At 3 P.M.
MANAPMAN
ON
(Saturday The 3rd Jan. 1931)
AND
SAFTECHE GULAM,
ON
(Sunday The 4th Jan. 1931)

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tsurushima Maru	4646	30 Dec.	5 Jan.
*Toyohashi Maru	7031	5 Jan.	11 Jan.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	---	@27 Jan
Fukushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Yushimi Maru	11000	---	@10Feb.
Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	---	@24Feb

*Has also cargo passengers.
@ Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
Asama Maru	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

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Hankow Maru	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
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Shinyo Maru	4th Jan.	12th Jan.
Hamburg Maru	9th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Hague Maru	22nd Jan.	31st Jan.
Havre Maru	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb.
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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE WEST.

An Exhaustive Analysis

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(By—T. H. BIRD, Chartered Secretary.)

"Local Self-government", has been held to mean the power of the people of a locality to govern themselves independently of external control. In this sense, the words "local self-government" are contradictory, for any authority that possessed such a power would obviously constitute a "sovereign state, and therefore in no sense "local". No central government could grant to any portion of its area such complete freedom. The term really means the grant of independent authority in matters of purely local concern to different areas of the state, with such a minimum amount of external control by the central government or its agents as the [illegible]ment or ment or neces[illegible]olitical developmay ren[illegible]er desirable. The ex[illegible] of indepence granted to municipal authorities varies considerably in different countries and it must not be assumed that the greater amount of independence that exists the better therefore is the system of local self-government.

Montague Harris, in a comparative study of local self-government in nearly all the countries of the world, prepared originally in 1923, for the Royal Commission on English local government, says:

"The races of the world differ too fundamentally in temperament, in history, in habits, and in customs, for any one system of government to be equally appropriate to all of them. Even within the same country, variety and elasticity in administrative matters are factors of enormous value. One man's meat is another man's poison' is a homely tag, but a true one and it is impossible to avoid quoting in this connection the well-known lines of Pope:

For forms of government let fools contest,
What'er is best administered is best.

The full implication of these lines may not be accepted by those who believe in local self-government from the educative, as well as from the administrative point of view but, so far as Pope intended to convey that the substance is of more importance than the form, his maxim is a sound one.

Nevertheless, in spite of these conditions, the study of forms of government is no idle task. The form both expresses and at the same time exercises an influence on the substance, and, 'although it would seldom, if ever, be wise for any nation to adopt wholesale the governmental institutions of another', whose racial national history run on altogether different lines, there are few countries which are not searching for some means of improving one or another portion of their governmental machinery, and it might well be that such means might be found in some instances, by the adoption of a method already in force elsewhere."

Whatever may be the form of local government in operation, one fact clearly emerges from such a comparative study as that made by Montagu Harris, and that fact is that everywhere there is a striving for efficient municipal administration, with its concomitant partner, efficiency. The various means adopted to secure this efficient and economical administration are well deserving of study by all interested in the advancement of local government in this country.

The administrative unit in France is the Commune, and for each Commune there is an elected municipal council, the size of which varies from ten to thirty-six members. Only in Paris and Lyons is this latter number exceeded. The country is divided into certain large administrative districts known as "deparments", each of which is provided with an executive official directly appointed by the national authorities, and responsible to them alone. Each "department", is sub-divided into "arrondissements", governed by sub-prefects, who are the local deputies of the prefects. The prefects and the sub-prefects exercise the strictest control and supervision, as agents of the national government, over the municipal councils in their areas.

The electors comprise all men over 21 years of age who have resided in the Commune for over six months; and those over 25 years of age are eligible for election as councillors. Women have no vote and are not eligible for election.

The Municipal Code of 1884 sets forth all the powers and duties of the municipal councils, and the section of the Code specifically dealing there with opens with the broad statement that "the council regulates by its deliberations the affairs of the Commune". Nominally this is so, but the power is subject to many restrictions. The council may resolve upon any action which they may think desirable in the interests of the Commune, provided the law has not specifically excluded the subject of the action from their functions, and to direct the Mayor to carry it out. This broad power is, however limited by:—

(a) restrictions on the council's taxing powers;
(b) the need for the approval of the perfect as regards most financial proposals;
(c) the need for the approval of the Council-General of the "department" as to action relating to fairs and markets;
(d) the jurisdiction of the administrative courts; and
(e) the power of the prefect to suspend, and [illegible] of the central gover[illegible]ment to dissolve, the municipal council.

Such functions of local government as are obligatory are imposed, not on the municipal council, but on the mayor, who is however, bound to consult the council and to act subject to their control.

The executive organ of the municipal council consists of the mayor and one or more adjoints or assistants, who are selected from within the membership of the council, and give their services without remuneration. The mayors functions, powers and duties are fairly extensive, and he is legally practically the supreme head of the executive administration, but there are significant practical checks upon the free exercise of his authority. A fair proportion of his powers are conferred upon him as agent of the central government, and these he performs under the strictest surveillance and control by the sub-prefect and the prefect. The municipal council also exercises a considerable degree of control over his actions by its command of the purse-strings.

Although the mayor is directly responsible for the prompt and efficient performances of all the functions which the law imposes upon him, he usually distributes the actual work of the office among his adjoints, who, in turn cast most of the routine work upon the permanent civic officials and employees.

The mayor and his adjoints in the work of administration are after all only amatuers, and so are forced to lean heavily upon the higher employees of the municipality—the professional heads of the various departments. The chief among these heads in the "Secretaire de maire" the mayor being especially dependent upon this officer for the carrying out of his functions. The secretary is to the municipal authorities of France an even more important official than the town clerk is to a municipal corporation in England. To a very large degree indeed the efficiency of French municipal administration hinges upon the ability, accuracy, and tact of this important officer. Without an able secretary, the municipal council would soon find its administrative machinery very badly clogged. There are several other permanent officials, such as the Treasurer, the Engineer, and the Chief Commissaire of Police. All the officials hold office for life, that is until they retire on pension.

Professor Munro, of Harvard University, sums up French municipal executive administration in hte following words:

"It would not be too much to say that the cities of France are administered very largely by corps of permanent municipal officials acting under a broad range of authority committed to them by the Mayors. Though apparently vested in the hands of laymen, the administration is, in reality, therefore distinctly professional. The French have scrupulously maintained the forms of an elective, non-bureaucratic municipal government, but they have taken similar care to secure that efficiency which comes from the actual performance of all important administrative functions by skilled and experienced officials, who, secure in their tenure of their posts, go about their work with little or no captious interference from the elected representatives of the people."

GERMANY (PRUSSIA)

The municipal government of all cities in Prussia is based upon the City Government Act, (Stadte Ordnung) of 1853. There is an elected municipal council in each city. A series of very comprehensive powers are vested in the municipal councils, but the exercise of these powers is seriously restricted by the rigid control which the central government exercises through the Minister of the Interior over all the local authorities of the kingdom. Since the Revolution of 1919 this control has been slightly relaxed, though, so far as can be ascertained, the general principles underlying the structure of local government do not appear to have suffered any radical change.

Prussia is divided into fourteen provinces, at the head of which is a provincial president, who occupies a position similar to, but more important than, that of the French prefect. These provinces are divided into districts, each of which has at its head a government president, a professional official appointed by the Central Government, who presides over the Government Board, which consists entirely of professional officials. It is with these Government Boards that the Prussian cities come directly into contact, and the powers of control exercised by the Boards are both comprehensive and direct.

Each Prussian City is administered by two bodies—a municipal council elected for four-year periods, and an administrative board known as the "Magistrat." The chief officer of the Magistrat is the Burgomaster.

The municipal council exercises a "general control over local administration." Its powers may be summarized under four main heads:

(1) Advice.—Gives advice to the Magistrate or the higher authorities of the district or province in all cases when required by law so to do and on all other occasions when requested.

(2) Appointments.—Selects subject to confirmation, by the Central Government, the Burgomaster, and chooses the members of the administrative board or magistrat. These are the only officials it may select, all other regular municipal appointments being made by the burgomaster the magistrta, or the district board.

(3) Legislation.—All proposals large or small, which affect general municipal policy must be laid before the council. The most important proposal is, of course, the budget, upon which the council deliberates item by item with full power to strike out, amend or insert. The budget is, however, subject to confirmation by the magistrat, and when a difference of opinion arises between the two bodies a solution is sought by a joint conference or a reference to the district board.

INITIATION OF PROJECTS.

The Council has a wide field in which it may take the initiative and make recommendations to the magistrat.

The administrative board of magistrat consists of a burgomaster and a number of members, some paid and some unpaid. All members are selected by the city council, and the paid members have security of tenure for long periods, never less than twelve years. The unpaid members must be residents of the city, and cannot be members of both the council and the magistrat. The paid magistrats are professional administrators for their special skill, who give their whole time and energies to the service of the city and recompenced with generous salaries. Each one is selected because of his special aptitude in some branch of municipal work, and is assigned to this particular branch of selection. In making its choice of paid magistrates, the council aims to obtain the highest skill which the salary will command, and disregards almost every consideration except the actual capabilities of the candidates. The unpaid magistrates are selected for their general administrative interest and capabilities. The office demands most of the time of the incumbent without any corresponding remuneration, and for this reason a council occasionally finds it difficult to secure the men they want, but because of the very high social prestige accorded to the position the posts are highly attractive to prominent citizens who possess the means, the leasure and the taste for the work.

The Magistrat is a kind of second chamber, and its powers may be briefly classified as under:—

(1) It is agent for the national government.
(2) Prepares all the business for the council, and carries the arrangements into effect after the business has passed the council.
(3) Supervises all municipal undertakings and all departments of civic activity, subject only to consultation with the council on points which involve expenditure of money.
(4) Has charge of the collection and custody of municipal revenues; authorises payments out of the municipal treasury; and is also answerable for the proper auditing of the municipal accounts.
(5) Is entrusted with the care and maintenance of all municipal property.
(6) Appoints all paid employees of the municipality, subject to consultation with the council, and, in some cases, to confirmation by the higher authorities.
(7) Has custody of all records, deeds, contracts and other important official documents belonging to the municipality.
(8) Represents the municipality in all relations with higher authorities and other bodies and private individuals, and conducts all official correspondence; and
(9) Finally, is charged with the distribution of work among the civic authorities and officials, with the enforcement of all national laws within the municipal limits, and with the proper performance of all duties, whether permanent or transitory, which may be entrusted to it by any higher authority.

This summary will show what a powerful and influential organ is the administrative board. "It is, in fact, at once the most indigenous, the most striking, and the most successful organ in the whole range of German local government, for it concentrates enough power to be effective in action and at the same time its members are held sufficiently amenable to popular control." (Munro on "Government of European Citizens.")

The burgomaster presides over all meetings of the magistrat, and besides having all the usual powers of a chairman, is empowered by law to declare out of order any proposal which may seem to him to be contrary to the public interest, a prerogative which is subject to revision by higher authorities. He does not, like the French Mayor, constitute a separate organ of government. Though he possesses some important special prerogatives, he is not in any sense an all-powerful official, and in relation to his fellow-members of the magistrat, he is "prima inter pares," their colleague and not their superior.—"Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-government Institute," Bombay Presidency.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held to celebrate Christmas when short addresses will be delivered on "Message of Christmas", to-day, (Friday) at 6 p.m., at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, when Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

Amongst the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, Drs. G. V. Deshmuh, Rajbally Vishram Patel and Abraham S. Erulkar, Principal Aloysius Soares, Miss Mani Chubb, Mrs. S. L. Fernandes and Mr. Joachim Alva.

All, especially Christians (Protestants and Catholics) are cordially invited to attend.

A NEW STAR ?

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

I have seen to-day at about 12-45 noon a Star sparkling in the sky, in spite of the Sun blazing brightly. What does this extraordinary phenomenon indicate?

Will any astronomer explain why that particular star only is visible? What is the name of this Star? What changes generally occur when such stars are seen in the daylight?

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR BANDRA

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

(1) St. Cecilia's Orchestra: 6 to 8 p.m. (2) Band.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Lele's Beautiful Wax Model Works
Handcraft Electric Train
Cafe National.

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

(1) Dramatic pieces by Robert Money High School Boys
Daily 4 to 10.
Municipal Compound.

Charkha Competition For Marwari Ladies

—:o:—

The Charkha Competition for Marwadi Ladies will be held at Hira Baug at 1 p.m. to-day. Those ladies who wish to take part in competition, should attend punctually.

THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Agra, Dec. 18.

Three hundred and forty-six new patients were treated in the hospital during November. Average daily attendance was 25. New Indoor patients admitted were 22. All of them were discharged after being cured. There was one death by heart failure. Necessity of providing an infectious ward is apparent and arrangements are being made. 4 infectious cases were treated during the last month.

The following visited the hospital during November, and recorded their appreciation of the useful work it is doing.

(1) Syt. Kamla Narain Bajaz Bihar.
(2) Shrimati. Kamla Nehru of Allahabad.
(3) Syt. Avadesh Narain Sahai Member A. I. C. C.
(4) Mukaddas Husain Municipal Commissioner, Agra.
(5) B. J. Desai, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Don't Fail To Stand By Your Country

A correspondent writes:—

The Indian Merchants Chamber are units of an important association which can play a memorable role in the present national movement. As such they must pull their weight in the coming election for next year's Committee with the avowed object of putting such men of the Committee as will bring the working of the chamber in to line with the "insurgence of national aspisations". The demand for self-government for the country, losses in weight an appeal by tolerance of plutocratic despotism in our own public bodies. It should be made impossible for those who are ever anxious to carry favour with Government to pull the leading strings in the management of such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber. And what is the record of the present Committee? The main achievement is that it has failed to stand by the country. The Committee imagine that politics and business are entirely separate. But the example of every country in the world shows that the biggest political problem is to increase business. If that is so with other countries, how much more important is it with India whose economic prosperity is absolutely conditioned by her political thraldom. Let members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber remember this while voting at the next election!

MUSLIMS PICKET GROG SHOP

—:o:—

As usual 173 volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma picketed 102 liquor shops on Thursday evening.

At one shop a picket was frightened with assault but some spectators came to his rescue and saved him from the likely attack.

All India Spinners' Association Ahmedabad

—:o:—

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

"Candidates for the ensuing election of the three members of the Board of Trustees of the All-India Spinners' Association are requested to send their nomination papers so as to reach the Central Office at Ahmedabad on before 25th January, 1931. Nomination of candidates can only be made on the printed form and has to be signed by two members qualified to vote. The candidate has also to sign therein, signifying his acceptance of the proposal. Any papers received after the 25th January, 1931 will not be considered.

Nomination forms can be had at the Offices of the All-India Spinners' Association or its Provincial Branches on application."

TANZIM AND MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The Tanzim Conference and the Muslim League and the Jamiatul-ulma hold their session from 29th, Sir Iqbal presiding over the League and Seth Abdulla Haroon of Karachi over the Tanzim Conference. Wrestling and other sport competitions will be held over to all communities. Intending visitors must inform before 28th. Boarding and Lodging will be provided from 29th morning.

From U. P. members ten rupees as the Reception Committee fee will be charged. The delegates' and visitors' fee is fixed at five rupees. The procession and reception of two Presidents will be held on 29th morning. Messrs. Mohamedhusain Ghazanfarrulla Khan (Chairman and Zahurahmad Secretary) are in charge of arrangements.

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RY. INSTITUTE

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 22.

In order to elect office-bearers of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway Institute for the period ended 31-12-1931, a general meeting of the staff was held lately under the presidentship of Mr. F. C. Nissen, the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Manishanker J., Chief Clerk, emphasised that inauguration of the Institute has filled a long-felt want. The President accepted the offer to work as Patron and President of the Institute. Mr. N. R. Green, the Deputy Manager, Traffic Superintendent, and Executive Engineer was unanimously elected Vice-President. Other office-bearers such as Secretary, Captains, Vice-Captains and members of the Working Committee were elected by vote.

The President advised all members to develop sporting spirit without minding whether they win or lose at a particular game. He promised help in expanding the existing amenities for games.

Bombay City And Suburbs

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

—:o:—

FRAMJI RUSTOM WADIA—Partner in the firm of Messrs. Wadia, Gandhi and Co., Solicitors, died on Thursday evening. Funeral to take place to-day (Friday) 7 a.m. "Olympia", Warden Road, Cumballa Hill.

THE SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. near Villar Villa (next to Poddar School), Santa Cruz, under the presidentship of Shrijuut Girjashankar B. Trivedi. Boys of Nrisinha Pathashala will recite recitations.

WORKERS' WEEK.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

With the object of strengthening the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union by increasing its membership and establishing Mill Centre Committee of mill workers, the Managing Committee of the Union has decided to carry on an intensive propaganda in the working class localities by immediately arranging a series of public meetings at which questions affecting the interests of the workers will be discussed. The first three meetings will be held at Nagoo Sayajee Wadi, Dadar, Moon Mills Maidan, Sewree and opposite Buffalo stable at DeLisle Road at 6 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday respectively when amongst the speakers will be Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, Dr. Gowande, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Sunder Kabadi, Tyab Shaikh, Sakharam Laud, V. K. Tavde and Sadashiv Mapankar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended Service at the Afghan Memoral Church and afterwards visited St. George's Hospital and the British Military Hospital on Thursday.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES

—:o:—

A public meeting for ladies will be held to-day (Friday) at Hira Baug at 3 p.m. Mrs. Shantidevi Pitti will preside and Mrs. Perin Ben and Lilawati Hansoti will address the meeting.

PRAYERS FOR MALAVIYAJEE'S RECOVERY.

A procession started at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) from Hira Baug on Thursday under the auspices of the Bombay Marwadi Swadeshi League for praying for the welfare and the long life to Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Vithalbhai Patel. After the procession had ended at Madhav Baug a meeting was held when Saree Krishan More, Messrs Dani, Matrumal Bajoria and Brijmohan Chandgotia addressed the audience.

ALL-INDIA INTER COLLEGE URDU DEBATE.

The All-India Inter-Colleges Urdu Debate will be held on January 17th at Aligarh. Every College or School is invited to send two representatives, one for and the other against the motion.

Names of speakers must reach the Honv. Secretary, Intermediate College Union Club, Aligarh, at least, two days before the meeting.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

In connection with the celebration of the birth anniversary of Sri Guru Gobind Singhjee, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, a huge procession, under the ausnices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, will start from Frere Road at 4 p.m. to-day (Friday) passing through Goa Street, Bori Bunder, Cruickshank Road, Girgaum, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao, and terminating at Sikh Gurudawara. All men and women, without any distinction of caste, creed are requested to grace the occasion with their presence.

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It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930.

UNMASKED.

—:o:—

Our predominant feeling, on reading the latest happenings relating to the Round Table Conference, is confessedly one of relief. India and informed public opinion in the outside world have seen through the bona-fides of the Conference. It was expected to do duty for a stage on which was to be enacted the farce of communal wranglings in justification of the continued presence of a "third party". The farce has been enacted, as the world expected it to be enacted. The "delegates" have lived up to their past. They have, as we pointed out some time ago, convincingly vindicated their political *raison d'etre*. They would earn the gratitude of those who fondly and blindly hope to exploit alleged communal differences and gleefully argue before the whole world that India must continue to be under the tutelage of "Trustees". For, they did manage to offer Mr. MacDonald the chance of making the following appeal, at once hectoring and patronising: —

"A settlement of the minorities question is essential to the political progress of India and that is not a British view..... It is no good your starting working on an Indian constitution and asking any outside authority to settle one of the essential conditions to the successful working of the Constitution."

The communalist had gone to London to invite this insult. And, we doubt not, that he received it with ingratiating thankfulness.

But he has, we fear, overreached even himself. At least, the Muslim communalist can claim this credit. For, a special cable to the "Times of India" says:—

"There is a hopeful outlook for a settlement on the basis of Muslims foregoing their claim for majority representation in the Legislatures in the Punjab and Bengal and the retention of separate electorates, thus removing the argument of the anomaly of a statutory majority for the largest element in the population of any province."

Our readers must have followed the ding-dong battle with fortune oscillating between the two contestants. But the last round must be described in some detail. We know how the Liberals intervened to solve the problem. The offer that they finally made as a price for joint electorates would startle Nationalist Mussalmans—who are much more in number than the communalist will ever choose to think. Subject to the acceptance of "joint electorates" the Liberals, according to a Free Press Cable conceded the 14 points almost *in toto*, the only difference being that they offered Muslims 51 per cent of seats in the Punjab and 54 per cent in Bengal. "The Muslim representatives," says the Free Press, "agreed to Joint Electorates on the express condition of a representation of 53 per cent being guaranteed to Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal Legislatures." The difference of 2 per cent in the Punjab was so deeply vital to these champions of Muslim interests, that, on their counter-offer being rejected, they decided to fall back upon the Government of India's despatch which gives them separate electorates but 49 per cent in the Punjab and 45 in Bengal. They would have a majority wherever they wished or they would demand to be in a statutory minority! Nor is this all. They have thrown all their 14 points into the melting pot or rather on the mercy of the British.

We have nothing to do with the 14-points. We consider many of them to be positively absurd. But we have deliberately set them as the standard to judge the Muslim "delegates" who had deified them. To-day they have betrayed their deity in favour of—separate electorates. They libelled the Muslim community—that had done them no harm—by calling themselves its "representatives" They are now seeking to stab it fatally lest they may cease to exist politically. They will, of course, fail. For the community is not with them—it never was. But may we ask the worshippers of the 14 points what they think of their high priests in London? "A plague on the country" was their original motto. Now they have added their own community to the country. They stand unmasked more thoroughly than ever before. We recall again with relief that their bona-fides have long been known to the world. But we feel sorry for the two lady "delegates" to the Conference who made pathetic appeals to their colleagues on the minorities sub-committee. We are specially sorry for Begam Shah Nawaz the daughter of Sir Mahomed Shafi, one of the leaders of the Muslim delegation.

UNCONVINCING APOLOGIA

Under the present "Reformed" Constitution the Viceroy has the power of issuing any number of Ordinances for any purpose he likes. And he has used that power, a thing which one can well understand. But, not content with issuing two more firmans, the Viceroy has added to each of them an elaborate apologia attempting to persuade the people that his decrees are for their own good, that he had no alternative but to issue them, that he is very sorry, etc., etc. He might have spared himself this labour of persuading Indians that the Ordinances that have sent so many to jail are for the good of this country. How many besides some "Jo-Hukums" can he convince? He regrets that he could not even wait for the meeting of the Legislature, so terrible and imminent was the catastrophe that was to be guarded against by prompt and strong measures. And when weeks will have passed without any trace of that catastrophe being seen, he will, no doubt, say with pride that it was his prompt and strong measures that averted the terrible thing and he will, perhaps, make that a further argument, if the 'emergency' as visualised by the bureaucracy still exists, for further Ordinances.

This is how the Viceroy justifies the new Press gag. He says: "There has lately been a serious increase in pre-meditated crimes committed by those who have rejected methods of non-violence. There is no room for doubt that inflammatory writings in the Press both stimulate recruitment to the revolutionary movement and incite to the commission of violent crimes." The Viceroy even alleges that some papers are giving direct incitement to violent and revolutionary crime. If it were true that newspapers have in any way incited violent revolutionary crime, were there not laws enough to bring the papers to book? And was it necessary to make a scapegoat of the Press to divert attention from the true causes of what little violent crime there is in the country? The details of the Press Ordinance we shall consider on another occasion. For the present we shall ask our readers to note the Viceroy's assurance that it is not his desire that "the Ordinance should restrict the just liberties of the Press or should check fair criticism of the administration." It is very kind of him but the tentacles of the Ordinance are so long that the assurance will little avail a paper that gets caught by them. We shall, however, thank the Viceroy for being so merciful as to instruct local Governments not to use the Ordinance against writings published before it was promulgated. That is something indeed in these days of wholesale raids and prosecutions.

The Anti-Instigation Ordinance too, we are told, was extremely urgent. It was sorely needed to give relief to the poor peasants suffering from the effects of economic depression, but whose plight was exploited by unscrupulous political volunteers. It seems that the help given by subordinate officialdom at Bardoli and elsewhere to the peasants who refused or were instructed to refuse to pay land revenue was found insufficient and a special Ordinance was necessary to add to that official assistance. Says the Viceroy about this boon to the peasants: "It is my desire that the difficulties in which landowners and cultivators are placed shall not be increased by mischievous activities of persons who are seeking to take advantage of economic conditions for their own ends regardless of consequences to those whom they purposely mislead." We have no doubt that in several parts of the country where the No-tax Campaign is carried on, for instance, in Bardoli and Borsad, there have been mischievous activities of persons who are seeking to take advantage of the plight of the peasants. There have been recently many reports from the stricken area of burning of houses by 'badmashes' and of loot and dacoity. But we fear the Ordinance may not reach the true mischief-mongers. We shall soon see whether the peasants, who may be trusted to know their own interests well enough, will bless or curse the new Ordinance.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

—:o:—

At the last annual session of the Cawnpore Women's Association, held a few days ago under the presidency of the Dowager Rani Saheba of Mandi, some important resolutions were passed which, we hope, will not be long in being given effect to. One of the resolutions recommended that the marriageable age for boys and girls should be raised to 21 and 16 years respectively. Another recommended that every girl in a school should be taught at least one craft to help her earn her living if necessary. And a third urged that with a view to securing the economic independence of women they should be given a due share in ancestral property and every office under the Government should be thrown open to them. A few months ago one would probably have thought that resolutions like these by women would hardly have any speedy effect on general public opinion, let alone social practice or legislation. But the glorious part that is being played by women in the present national campaign makes one certain that by organised self-assertion they will soon mould social opinion and practice on the lines suggested by the resolutions. Those who help to win Swaraj can also be trusted to win social equality.

"HUSH, HUSH" POLICY ABOUT INDIA

IRWIN'S NOMINEES PROTEST IN PRIVATE AGAINST REPRESSION

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

Parliament is preparing for a month's holiday over Christmas and the New Year. Since the sitting began in October there has not been one discussion about India. Fifty thousand Indian political prisoners; a regime more repressive than any since the mutiny; Ordinances supressing freedom of speech, meeting, the press, picketing, and organisation; a national awakening which is changing the whole course of history. Yet not an hour devoted to it by the Parliament which is ultimately responsible for Indian administration!

HELPLESS.

We have had our questions to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, of course, on Monday I am making a still further attempt to get the Government to withdraw the Ordinances. But in our hearts we know there is no hope. We are helpless.

Indians in London have sometimes criticised the I.L.P. group for not being more active. I dare say the same criticism is sometimes made in India. The truth is that we cannot obtain any opportunity in the House. We can only secure a debate if there are forty of us to support an adjournment of the ordinary business for this purpose. And there are only twenty of us!

OPPORTUNITY DENIED.

At the beginning of the session I tried to get a discussion within the private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. In my absence at the East Renfrewshire bye-election, the Consultative Committee of the Party recommended that no discussion should take place in view of the delicacy of the situation whilst the Round Table Conference was sitting! When informed of this decision, I replied that I would hold myself free to raise the subject in Parliament, since the Party had denied me an opportunity of raising it at its own meeting. But the difficulty is to get the chance.

HUMILIATING POSITION.

A chance may occur during the coming week. The I.L.P. Parliamentary group discussed the matter fully at its meeting yesterday and decided to support me in seeking an opportunity to speak on India during the adjournment debate. But what a humiliating position! I had to raise the subject of India once before at the end of a session on the adjournment, and Commander Kenworthy complained that it was undignified to introduce such an important subject in the last hour of the session when M.P.'s were all hurrying away for their holidays. It 'is' undignified. But the alternative is complete silence, and that is worse.

The atmosphere here is one of "hush! hush!". Mr. Winston Churchill can make his wicked speeches at City dinners describing Mahatma Gandhi as a "tiger" and ridiculing the provision of "cat's meat" to meet his needs; but if we venture to draw attention to the repression in India we are told we are "mischievous"! But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Captain Wedgwood Benn must themselves know the truth that whilst the present coercive policy in India continues there can be no hope of any settlement. I was having tea yesterday with two Indian members of the Round Table Conference, and they told me that practically every one of their colleagues has impressed upon the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India that the Government's repressive policy is killing any hope of an agreement being reached which India will accept. If even moderates Indians can express this view privately to the Government, why should we be denied the opportunity to tell it them publicly in Parliament?

DISILLUSIONMENT OF THE "TRAPPED".

I find increasing disillusionment among the Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference. There is great dissatisfaction regarding the hasty manner in which the decision about Burma's independence was reached, and the refusal to face the issue of responsible government at the Centre and the extravagant claims of the Princes for 40 per cent representation in any Federal Government are destroying belief that a satisfactory democratic settlement is possible. The conflict regarding communal representation is also sapping the faith of those Indian members of the Conference who realise that in the new mass movement which Congress represents communal differences are becoming submerged into the bigger sense of solidarity for India itself. When hundreds of thousands of Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs are thinking of India first and their communities second, it is sickening to find communal representatives thinking of their sectarian interests first and pressing them to the point of forgetting their common Indian nationality.

MOBILISE MAXIMUM STRENGTH.

Before this letter reaches India the crisis in the Round Table Conference will probably have become public knowledge. Before Parliament rises, the M.P.'s who are pledged to India's right to self-determination are going to meet to discuss what united action they can take. This meeting will include not only members of the I.L.P. group but also M.P.'s attached to the Commonwealth of India group who are dissatisfied with the way things are developing. The I.L.P. will continue to insist upon India's right to independence, but under the conditions which I have described I think our Indian friends will understand the need for mobilising the maximum strength in protest against the Government's policy. The Commonwealth League has endorsed India's right to secede from the Empire and under such circumstances I have no hesitation in speaking from its platform as I am allowed full freedom of speech.

When I was passing through the division lobby last night I had another indication of the growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Party. A Labour member of Parliament who, through loyalty to the Government, has carefully refrained from voting against it and even from criticising it publicly, showed me a copy of a letter which he has sent to Capt. Wedgwood Benn vigorously denouncing the repression in India and informing the Secretary of State for India that he cannot promise to remain silent any longer.

MIRABEN'S PROTEST IN "NEW LEADER".

Meanwhile, propaganda for India's cause is being vigorously maintained. In this week's "New Leader" there appears a remarkably dramatic article by Miss Slade on the burning of the peasants houses in Bardoli and the scandalous conditions under which lemand prisoners are being confined in cages. Mr. Brailsford is contributing some splendid articles to the influential Liberal weekly review, "The Nation". The "Friends of India Council" recently held a successful Conference of Catholics which was addressed by Reginald Reynolds. The I.L.P. is persisting in a steady campaign, in which it is receiving specially valuable help from Prof. N. G. Ranga, of Madras. Since October 30 he has addressed fifteen meetings, including gatherings held under the auspices of the London branch of the Congress, the Society of Friends the Commonwealth League, the "Friends of India", the 1930 Club, the Adult School Movement, as well as the I.L.P. The Commonwealth League is carrying on a big propaganda, and at Birmingham the "Indian Freedom Council" is arranging another large Town Hall meeting.

"OUR JOB: NOT YOURS".

My general impression of the results of this propaganda is good, though I must say to Indians, it is our job and not yours. British opinion is certainly not anti-India. It is our work to make it pro-Indian.

NO LEAD FROM MCDONALD GOVERNMENT.

Before I conclude this letter I wish to revert to the Round Table Conference to mention one matter which is important—in anything connected with the Conference. I have always held the view that there was only one chance in a hundred of it proving successful. That chance depended upon the British Government's representatives giving a bold lead for full self-government, and joining with the Indian representatives in making every effort towards this solution. The Government representatives have not done that. They have regarded themselves as impartial mediators. They have sought to create a sentimental atmosphere of goodwill, but they have refrained from making the concrete proposals which alone can translate that goodwill into actual results.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA.

But whilst the Labour Party representatives at the Conference have been silent upon the main issues, the Conservatives and Liberals have not refrained from expressing their views in plain language. We have had the unfortunate speeches of Lord Peel and Lord Reading. But, what is more, the Conservative and Liberal members of the Conference have, I un-

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Britain First.

In his second interview granted to our representative Mr. J. A. Wadia touched upon a number of important topics bearing on the financial situation in India. In making out that "India is on Free Trade basis for the benefit of England", he quoted Mr. Bonar Law who frankly stated in a speech in 1912 that free trade in India was for the benefit of Britain. The same "Britain First" policy is being followed now even in fixing the Indian exchange at 18d., and it is nothing unnatural that the Finance Member should declare that the ratio must remain the same at any cost. Mr. Wadia's special contribution to the Indian discussion regarding the financial muddle caused by Government's policy is his insistence, supported by an array of facts and figures, that the Indian mints should again be opened to silver. He suggests that the Indian Chambers must make a united demand for the re-opening of the mints and adds that "it is the business of the Government to carry it out." The Chambers will no doubt give due consideration to the suggestion, but the present Indian Government's pro-British bias has got to be reckoned with.

Viceroy Vindicated.

Lord Irwin must be deservedly happy to-day. Whatever India may think of his speech, it has created "a deep impression" on Indian and British "delegates" to the Round Table Conference. His "statesmanship and political vision and firm yet sympathetic handling of the Indian situation", all stand vindicated. Even more than vindicated. For has not the speech "dispelled any illusion created by Mr. Churchill that Lord Irwin has been coquetting over much with Congress politicians."

—But Not Fully.

But, alas, nothing in this world, even in the Christmas season, brings an unmixed blessing. The reference to Mr. Churchill—we find, incidentally, that he does count enough to create lingering "illusions"—is an insinuation that the Viceroy coquets with Congress politicians, although not "over much". This is an unfortunate illusion that persists in London in spite of his magnificent speech and side by side with the "warmest praise" bestowed on his tribute to the police. This, we repeat, is an unfortunate illusion. It must prove very disturbing to His Excellency, who, so far from coquetting with Congress politicians, has not only handed them their hats with a conventional request but has also been taking energetic measures to stop them from being annoying. Little Winnie, however, has done the mischief. Scandalised protests may perhaps prove unavailing. We, therefore, suggest that His Excellency should make a New Year's Eve speech and follow it up with a couple of fresh Ordinances.

He Will Not.

The appointment of Lord Willingdon as the next Viceroy of India is criticised by the "New Leader". This may be a credit to its faith in Labour and Socialism. But it is hardly creditable to the journal's knowledge of Mr. MacDonald to ask "When will Mr. MacDonald realise that the real conquest of Governmental power by Labour is rendered impossible, if every key position is to be given its opponents." It should perfectly be evident by now that Mr. MacDonald would never "realise". For, as the "New Leader" knows, the leader of British Socialism believes in conquering power by surrendering not only what he has of power but also a substantial portion of his Socialist's conscience.

No Subservience

In his letter of resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University on the ground of Government's repression, Mr. C. R. Reddy said: "The country is greater than the University and indeed conditions the scope and quality of its work and the standing and prestige it enjoys. After what has happened at Calcutta and Lahore, not to mention Benares, where grave issues seem to be under precipitation one wonders what exactly is the value placed by the powers that be on Universities in their scheme of things, as for instance, say, relativity to the police." This attitude of Mr. Reddy may be compared with Prof. Radhakrishnan's remark in his address to the Punjab University. "In a country where the Universities are endowed by the State they require to be particularly careful and kept above all parties or religion and politics." We hope the learned Professor does not suggest that because a University gets some grant from Government, it should be subservient to the donor.

HINDU MUSLIM IMPASSE.

—:0:—

DANGER OF ADHERING TO DOGMAS

(By R. R. RAO.)

The Hindu-Moslem communal distemper, which has been the anxious concern of Indian publicists ever since this question came to be bound up with the consummation of our political aspirations, does not seem to be nearer solution even with the change of venue that the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha insisted upon, in later discussions on the subject, before any satisfactory advance could be made in this direction. Some peculiarly malignant fate appears to be dogging the course of this discussion, to the delectation of the enemies of Indian progress, if the daily round of news from London is any indication of what is actually happening there.

FUTILE TALKS.

There have been in recent times any number of conferences, all-parties and no-party, to remove this admittedly stumbling block from the road, but to no purpose. It has baffled and is baffling acute brains, Indian and English, to arrive at a workable compromise. Every attempt to come to grips on the matter has only resulted in greater acerbity due, apparently, to easily combustible material on both sides set on edge by "frank" discussion. Barring perhaps the elusive 14 points of Mr. Jinnah on the Moslem side, grounds are being shifted on either side at every sitting, which leave no doubt as to the real force at work behind the spoken word. While thus Mr. Jinnah's bill of demands is dangled as the last word from the Moslem side, it is 'weightage' at one time, 'one-third representation in the Central Legislature' at the other, and 'Communal Electorates' at a third, on which the discussion has come to grief. One "talk" has in fact paved the way for the other by "putting up the back" of this or that side. The latest cable is to the effect that Moslems are in no mood to consider any proposals unless they revolve round Communal Electorates. The non-Mahasabhaite Liberals are, it would seem, prepared to go the whole gamut with the Moslems if only they would accept Joint Eelectorates. The issues being so sharply joined, a deadlock is inevitable as it has actually come to.

UNDUE PROMINENCE.

Now, the protagonists of Joint Electorates have in all conscience given it such a prominence in the discussion that they do not seem to be fully alive to its more dangerous reaction in the shape of some other demands made by the Moslems which cut at the very root of good fellowship and peaceful life which should obtain under any form of Government. Their insistence on the separation of Sind irrespective of any considerations, financial or administrative, and their unbending attitude in respect of the authority to be invested with residuary powers, indicate the mental depravity to which an over-emphasis on Joint Electorates has driven even Nationalist Mussalmans without their being fully aware of the implications of those proposals.

A WAY OUT.

Writing in the latest number of the "Hindustan Review", Mr. C. V. Acharjar of Salem rightly puts his finger on this demand for separation of Sind and constitution of similar communal provinces and deplores the Moslem distrust of the majority community. The constitution of provinces as Moslem and non-Moslem with 'hostage' and 'guarantee' writ large on them is the limit of the communal virus that has entered the latter-day Indian body politic. Why not cut the Gordian knot and choose the lesser evil by conceding separate electorates to those who want them? It has been declared from the house-tops that separate electorates militate against true democracy and that Mill and Morley would turn in their graves if budding democracies of future India were to start on their career with this load round their necks. In spite of everything they have seen and read, if the Moslems still swear by separate electorates, why not allow them what they want for the moment with a good face and let them learn their lesson from experience? Even the Lalubhai-Natarajan-Deodhar proposal may be stretched a little to placate the Mussalmans by allowing, say 80 per cent. representation by separate electorates and the remaining 20 per cent. by joint electorates. As they see in actual working that joint electorates make for healthy growth and mutual confidence, the relative percentages may slowly be worked to the ideal end we all have in view. The one stumbling block that is thus removed should pave the way for good understanding and prevent many a pitfall, such as communal provinces and the rest, which are unmistakable manifestations of distrust and disharmony.

BE PRACTICAL.

There is no use harping on the pure milk of democracy being spoilt with this water of separate electorates. From statesmen in London to Satyagrahis in Indian jails, all are agreed that the Indian problem is best solved according to the peculiar genius of our people without reference to what is actually adopted in other countries. What have been misfits in a consideration of other constitutions might prove milestones on the road to Indian progress towards her ideal status. As a matter of fact, we have had ever so many anomalies in our own country when we began to use democracy under the Montagu-Chelmsford dispensation. Despite their numbers, the non-Brahmins in the Madras Presidency were so mightily afraid of the infinitesimal Brahmins that they wanted reservation of seats in the legislature and an accommodating Committee decided in their favour. The disillusionment was not long in coming. In the very first elections under the 'reformed' constitution, they swept the polls and the Brahmin bogey was blown sky high. And now the non-Brahmin has practically come to see the wood which he missed for the trees.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

After all, for at least some time to come, elections are going to be determined in India, if the past is any guide to the future, more on personal predilections than on political principles. We may deplore it, but as a matter of fact, with the solitary exception of Mr. Nariman in Bombay, the writer cannot remember a single election in recent times, whether municipal or legislative, where principles prevailed over personalities. The fault may not entirely be ours, we might have been manoeuvred in that position by the peculiar disposition of factors under third party rule. Still, we cannot blind ourselves to the actualities of the situation and take a pass for Utopia. In any case, wisdom lies in recognising the deep-seated distrust, reasonable or otherwise, that is animating our Mussalman brethren and taking the one step that will placate them at the moment even at the sacrifice of certain 'fundamental' principles in laying the foundations for a self-governing India. We can only hope that experience may operate where argument has failed, and that realities will open the eyes that had been inflamed by acrimonious winking. Common-sense will ultimately find its level.

FORFEITURE NOTICES IN BORSAD

Satyagrahi Farmers Welcome Them With A Smile

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Dec. 23.

Forfeiture notices, signed by the Collector of Kaira, have been fixed on the walls of a great number of houses in Suntokepura wherein it is mentioned as follows:—

"If you fail to pay your revenue dues before 7th January 1931, your land holdings will be confiscated and entered in the books as a Government owning".

Similar notices have also been served in Ashi.

DAY-LIGHT THEFTS.

Some 'badmashes' have entered into the houses of Sjts. Dwarkadas Muljibhai and Becharbhai Lallubhai and taken away goods worth Rs. 25 and 75 from the two houses respectively.

FORFEITURE NOTICES WELCOMED.

Forfeiture notices were served in lots of hundreds on the landholders of Anklav, Davol and Bodal; the satyagrahi peasants greeted these notices with a smile and celebrated the occasion by a feast and merry-making.

On the 22nd inst., Purshottam Fulabhai of Ras, who was carrying the harvested pulse crops from his field in a cart to his house, was attached and taken to police camp in Ras. These 'Barias' then went to the field of Purushottam and, though the field has not been handed over to any of them removed the remaining harvested pulse crops.

On the 20th instant about 300 forfeiture notices have been served on Khatedars of Anklav, 350 notices on the Khatedars of Bodal and 26 notices on the Khatedars of Davol wherein it is mentioned that "On your failing to pay up your dues, together with chothai or fine as the case may be, your lands will be confiscated entered as Government ownings in the registration books"

STONE-DEAF WITNESS NARROTES WHAT HE SAW AND "HEARD"

(Continued from page 1)

people to run and beat the police. He identified accused No. 15 Bajaram Purshottam as the man who snatched the scythes from his bag. He identified six persons who were among the crowd but he expressed inability to identify those who had surrounded the police.

Describing the scenes before the Satyagraha commenced on the day in question, the witness stated that he was sent by the Mamlatdar to Ram Mandir where the people were to collect before starting. When he went there he found there a crowd. The people started from Ram Mandir and reached the tank. Laxman, the first accused, who was there asked the people to wait for some time and then go together.

Mr. Phadke cross-examined the witness and the court rose for the recess.

A STONE DEAF WITNESS

When hearing was resumed after the races one Abya Bhikya Narangiker of Chirner, a farmer, who was stone deaf and could hear with great difficulty appeared before the court to give evidence for the prosecution. As it was not within the reach of the Magistrate or the Public Prosecutor to make him hear their questions easily a peon in the court was employed to shout in the ear of the witness every question that was put to him. Replying to these question the witness described the incidents on September 25 as follows:

MUSLIM DRUMMER LEADS PROCESSION

He said "I had been to see the Forest Satyagraha at Chirner on Thursday (September 25). In the morning between 7 and 8 a.m. people of Chirner village and of nearly 20 to 30 surrounding villages gathered in the Ram Mandir. The crowd was countless and it was so dense that no room was left in the mandir or in the adjoining Maidan. When all the people collected and had their "Pan Bidi" they called a Muslim drummer who stays nearby and on his arrival the procession started.

When the processionists reached the house of Antoi Sonar Rama Dhaku Narangikar, Ragho Mayji Mokal, Barkya Gavtya Pafrikar, Tukya Krishna Thakur and Ganpat Ambaji Narangikar followed him. They all beat the police officer with lathis. While they were doing this Nama Gopal Mokal and Ambaji Nathoo turned their attention to Shiva, the Police Patel of Chirner. They were beating him with lathis and pelting stones. Others were also pelting stones. They then began to beat the armed police. After some time the police left the place. They fled into the jungle by one way and the crowd returned by the usual way to the village.

While on my way to Chirner he found the Round Guard lying near a field. He was lying prostrate and struggling. Ambya Somya Bhomkar arrived on the spot and hit the struggling Round Guard with two stones on his forehead.

The Round Guard was injured severely. His left eye was badly injured and was profusely bleeding. I held his hands and feet and tried to stretch them. I thought the Round Guard was almost dead.

Here the witness actually prostrated himself on the floor before the Magistrate's table and showed the position in which the Round Guard was lying and moving his hands and feet.

Concluding his evidence the witness added that the police went in one direction and the people including Vithya, Laxa and others came home.

The witness identified accused Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 as men who were in the crowd.,

Cross-examined by Mr. Phadke the witness stated that he had made several statements before the police officers.

Replying to questions of the Court the witness stated that the cow was worshipped because the people wanted that the forest should be open for cows for grazing. It was with that end in view that the cow was let loose after the worship. Out of those four persons who were forcibly rescued by the crowd from police custody Kambya Sarduk Gandhi and Hirya Pangya Saykar were before the Court. The accused were not the persons who rescued the arrested persons from police custody. They were in the jungle at the time.

On conclusion of the evidence the hearing was adjourned till Friday.

Advance Swadeshi

—:0:—

We are glad to announce the establishment of a scheme under which in a populous and conveniently situated centre in Bombay a hundred shops will be offered for tenancy to those who guarantee to sell only Swadeshi articles. The tenants will be asked to pay very reasonable rates and will have in addition the benefit of securing publicity through Nationalist journals. Please apply sharp to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

"HUSH, HUSH" POLICY ABOUT INDIA

(Continued from page 4.)

derstand, been meeting together privately to establish a common policy. In other words, the effective British delegation at the Conference so far as contributing to decisions is concerned has been confined to the Conservative and Liberals. I hear that, on the whole, two of the Liberals, Mr. Foote and Sir Robert Hamilton, have taken a fairly enlightened view. But they are a minority, and the determining voice is really that of the Conservatives and Lord Reading. What hope can there be of a satisfactory agreement between the British and Indian representatives on that basis?

Labour hesitates to come out into the open with its declared policy. It insists, indeed, that Conservative assent to any agreement must be obtained. Mr. Churchill has frankly expressed Conservative policy. He says that Gandhism must be crushed. How can self-respecting Indians co-operate with such enemies of India?

FINANCIAL POLICY OF W. I. A. A.

—:0:—

Members' Protest.

I.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the correspondence passed between Mr. S. N. C. Patuck and W. I. A. A. in your issue of the 19th instant. At a time when the income of the Association falls too short of the expenses, the Association should have deemed it not a prudent course to dismiss an officer who had put in an eight years' service and engage another officer in his place at a higher salary. Had the Association engaged the new officer on a lower salary than they used to pay the former one, then of course there would have been nothing to say against the change. It is quite natural that such an undesirable policy should create a furore amongst the public and therefore the members of the Committee will do well to give an explanation in this connection for the satisfaction of the public. If the Committee do not pay heed to this then the members should take up this matter in their own interest.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. P. SHROFF.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Patuck and your popular paper have both done a great service to the motorists and particularly the Indian members of the W. I. A. A. by exposing its policy of providing employment to Europeans after dispensing with the services of Indians who have done long and faithful service. The Association has several Indian members and they would no doubt like the Secretary or Chairman of the Association to give their reasons for taking such a step. The extract from the minutes referred to by Mr. Patuck does not give any reason why Mr. Manglorkar's services have been dispensed with except that "If Col. Marshall agrees to accept an honorarium of Rs. 250 in addition to his motor allowance Mr. Manglorkar may be given one month's notice." In other words if Col. Marshall agrees to accept the offer made to him Mr. Manglorkar should go, otherwise he is good enough.

The financial position of the Association as revealed by Mr. Patuck's correspondence is none too bright and under such conditions instead of attempting to at least balance the revenue and expenditure the Committee is making new appointments at higher salaries. Out of Rs. 1,950 paid as salaries there are thirteen Indians on the staff who get Rs. 400 and four Europeans who draw Rs. 1,550. Even supposing they had to dispense with the services of Mr. Manglorkar could they not have found another capable Indian to replace him?

If a satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming it is necessary for all the Indian members of the Association to join together and requisition an extraordinary general meeting and elect a new Committee who would cut down the expenses to the necessary minimum and continue to give as good chances of employment to Indians as to Europeans.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

near which there is a Maidan they stopped there. The women among them worshipped a "cow" by putting "gandha" on her forehead and garlanding her. After the worship the cow was let loose. The processionists then went as far as Akkbai's Hill and waited under a bunyan tree. All of them had say this and sickles with them. It was announced by Laxa (the first accused) "Karbhari" that every man in the village should come with a scythe and those who did not attend would be fined Rs. 5 each.

ENTER THE FORESTS

On reaching the bunyan tree the women and some other people waited there while the rests entered the forest and began to cut forest trees.

There were about 10 to 15 policemen and they were asked by the Police Inspector to "get in as the men had entered the jungle and were cutting trees." The police entered the jungle and arrested four persons and brought them down the Hill where the people were holding a meeting. Those four persons were (1) Kambya Sardak Gandhi, (2) Kobya Ranji Thakur, (3) Hirya Panga Saykar and (4) another man who from some ohter village whom I do not know.

HOW HE HEARD

When the people saw the arrested persons they made row and forcibly rescued the arrested men from the police. In the meanwhile one man came down from the Hill and shouted "Why are you sitting here. The police officer (Saheb) has beaten one of our men on the Hill." Accused Lasa also asked the people to go up the Hill which they did.

The noise at the top of the Hill continued for a long time and then the police as well as the people came down. The Police Inspector was also with them. Laxa was asking the people to beat the police with lathis and stones and not to use their scythes. He said this in their ears. He said so to me also in my ear.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.

Some people numbering 10 to 12 assaulted the officer with lathis. Vithya gave the first blow.

Agra. Further particulars can be had from the office of the general secretary, 158, Colonelgunj, Allahabad.

"IRON IS ENTERING OUR SOUL".

—:o:—

Election Of Hon. Mr. Jaiswal Disputed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

The weather remained clear and cool. Harveseting of kharif crops, chiefly juar still continues and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Rabi crops need rain in parts of Damoh and Nagpur. Elsewhere their condition is good. Agricultural stock is generally healthy.

The province was almost free from any epidemic diseases. There were only 39 deaths from epidemic diseases during the last week as compared to 61 in the preceding week. Small-pox Cholera, Plague were all declining in the affected districts. Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas and rat destruction work is being continued.

ECONOMY IN C. P.

In view of the need for stringent economy during the ensuing year, the Governor-in-Council has decided to make no direct appointments to the cadre of Extra-Assistant Commissioners this year. If it is decided to make direct appointments next year, candidates who were interviewed by the Selection Committee for the appointment of Extra-Assistant Commissioners will not be debarred from selection on account of age.

ELECTION PETITION.

One Kunja, son of Umrao Chamar (Cobler) resident of Sohagpur in the district of Hoshangabad has submitted an election petition against the election of the Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Jaiswal, Minister for Industries. The petitioner alleges that on the day following the scrutiny of nomination papers, one Gopal Pershad delivered a typewritten application of withdrawal purporting to come from the petitioner and to have been subscribed by him, which he alleges, he never signed, subscribed or submitted. He further alleges that the said Gopal Pershad who presented the application of withdrawal is well-known to his rival candidate Mr. G. P. Jaiswal and the petitioner believes that this alleged fraud was practised to facilitate and ensure in an uncontested manner the election of his rival to the C. P. Council. 23rd January 1931 has been fixed for hearing of the petition.

"IRON IS ENTERING OUR SOUL".

Mr. V. S. Venkataraman, Editor of the local "Hitavada" visited the Central Jail, Nagpur to enquire about the various allegations made in the press about the treatment of political prisoners.

Mr. Venkataraman says that almost every B class prisoner said that the treatment meted out to them was humiliating. They were made to feel every hour that they were prisoners and were not entitled to any special consideration. A certain indifference to their legitimate grievances, an air of insolence on the part of the jail officials towards them these, they complained, were most marked.

The chief complaint is as regards the diet supplied to the C class prisoners, which was outrageous. What they wanted was that wheat should be substituted for juar and that instead of one mixture, dhal and vegetable should be given separately. Complaints were heard that in the preparation of vegetable and dhal, there was too little salt one day and too much the next day. A bucket of kanjee supplied to the prisoners in the morning was shown to him. Both the bucket and its contents were awfully dirty.

Another complaint is as regards the iron thali and thasla in which the diet is supplied. Unless extra care is taken to keep these clean rust gathers and they become dirty. In reply to complaints regarding this, the Jail officials are said to have replied that iron was a good tonic. "But iron" said some of the sensitive prisoners, "is entering not our body but our soul."

Among other complaints of the B class prisoners were that in some cases sufficient clothing was not supplied, that medical aid was not promptly given in some other cases and that they were not given any newspaper to read.

FREE & COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN KASHMIR

—:o:—

Facilities Extended To New Localities

JAMMU, Dec. 16.
(By mail)

Early last year His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir made the ggenerous announcement that Primary Education for boys would be made free and compulsary in all the Municipal towns in the State. In accordance with this declaration of the Maharaja the authorities soon formulated and submitted a scheme. In December last year His Highness sanctioned the opening of Compulsary Primary Schools in the towns of Srinagar, Udhampur and Mirpur and the Sopore Municipality.

The Cabinet has recently sanctioned the extension of the Primary Education Regulation, No. III of 1986, to Baramula which has been declared a notified area with effect from Baisakh 1988 (April 1931).

PRABASI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELLAN

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The ninth session of the Bengali Literary Conference of the Domiciled Bengalees, as has already been announced, will be held at Agra during Chrismas week and the days fixed for the sittings are the 28th, 29th and 30th December Sir Jadunath Sirkar the celebrated historian of the day and the late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, has very kindly consented to open the Conference and deliver the inaugural address.

The able presidents of the various branches are Rai Bahadur Srijut Khagendra Nath Mittra, Calcutta (Literary Branch), Dr. Shishir Kumar Mittra, Calcutta, (Science), Dr. Surendra Nath Das Gupta, Calcutta (Philosophy), Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar, Dacca (History), Srijut Jnanendra Mohan Das, Allahabad (Higher Bengali Culture), Srijut Hari Narayan Mukerji, Benares (Music), Srijut Ardhendra Kumar Ganguli, Calcutta (Handicraft) and Srimati Anurupa Devi, Calcutta (Women Branch).

All Bengalees and lovers of Bengalee literature are cordially invited to attend the Conference. The reception committee will arrange for the boarding and lodging of the delegates.

Delegates intending to join should intimate the local secretary, Mr. H. P. Bagchi, Advocate,

JUTE CULTIVATORS NOT BADLY HIT

—:o:—

Director Of Agriculture Points To Their "Wealth"

REFERS TO SPLENDID PADDY CROP

DACCA, Decr. 23.
(By Mail).

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. R. S. Finlow, Director of Agriculture, said that the jute situation this year had been mitigated by a splendid paddy crops all over the province. Thus the main staple food was assured.

"WEALTH" OF BENGAL RYOT

It was natural for people not knowing the facts to proclaim that the Bengal cultivator grew the jute and was victimised on all hands by the buyer. The truth was that the estimated annual average return to the jute cultivator between 1925 and 1929 was in the region of Rs. 50 crores. During the five years from 1900 to 1905 the average returns approximated Rs. 15 crores. This figure, Mr. Finlow said, explained the comparative wealth of the cultivator in the East and North Bengal as compared with up-country conditions.

NOTHING LIKE JUTE!

Mr. Finlow concluded: "Better houses, better clothes, better food and greater general prosperity were the lot of the jute cultivator. Let us look at the facts as they are and be thankful for the monopoly which North-East India enjoys in regard to jute. A bad year should not obscure our vision and blind us to the great benefits that jute has, without question, brought to Bengal."—A. P.

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CIRCULATION MYTH EXPLODED.

:o:

Future Of The Press.

St. John Ervine writes in "The Spectator"

The extension of the area of circulation for newspapers made an enormous alteration in the minds of those who owned and edited them. There are now no London newspaper; instead there are British Islands newspapers, and a great fight is about to develop between the local newspapers and the "national" newspaper. The former is usually the better newspaper of the two: it contains more, and more important, news, and its intellectual calibre is greater.. A comparison drawn between the "Birmingham Post," the "Manchester Guardian," the "Liverpool Post," the "Yorkshire Post," the "Glasgow Herald" and the "Scotsman," and popular "national" papers such as the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express," the "Daily Herald" and the "News-Chronicle," leaves no doubt in any intelligent man's mind that the whole of the "national" papers are intellectually inferior to the provincial papers.

CIRCULATION MANIA.

Circulation became a mania with the "national" papers, for circulation and advertising revenue are closely related. How to send up sales became the problem of every newspaper office. All else was so much "poppycock." A paper with a circulation of over a million copies a day could demand large prices for advertisements, and the new order of proprietors, business men, financiers, gamblers and what-not, swiftly adapted their organization to the needs of the new advertisers. Formerly a draper, when he wished to announce a Cheap Sale or a Bargain Line, issued an ill-printed circular through the post or had it distributed by dispirited men who scarcely cared whether it went into the letter-box or the gutter. The method was expensive without being efficient, and it was slow. More often than not the circular was thrust into the fire unread. The new advertisers wanted something better than that, and the "national" newspaper seemed to provide it for them. An advertisement on the front page of the "Daily Mail" was quickly and widely distributed over a large territory. To distribute a million handbills or dispatch them through the post took time and was rarely well done. The information published in these handbills could be advertised in a single issue of a popular newspaper, with a minimum of trouble to everybody, and this new sort of circular was not instantly thrown into the fire or dropped into the gutter. It was read. The new advertisers found that their market was greatly extended by their new advertisements: a London draper drew customers from Scotland; and so began the new kind of shopping, shopping by post.

It was not long before the newspaper proprietors realised that the paper with the biggest circulation, simultaneously distributed throughout the British Islands, would be able to charge the highest prices for advertisements; and then began the war for circulation which is still in progress. To obtain readers, and especially registered readers, the newspapers started a system of bribery that has almost become curruption. Insurance business and prizes of every kind were dangled before the reader to inducee him to "register" Expensive canvassers were employed serenade potential readers or seduce them from their present papers. One "national" newspaper is reported to have spent £10,000 in securing 2,000 additional registered readers. I lately examined a new evening paper in the north of England which was founded by a London "National" press. It contained nearly everything except something to read. It had five competitions and a Free Insurance Scheme, which occupied a large part of the paper. A whole column was devoted to a single competition.

FEMININE NOTE.

In this scramble for circulation an influential factor in the life of popular newspapers began to appear, is now being exploited, and is likely to have a profound effect on them: the advent of the woman reader. Newspapers were formerly published for men; they are now increasingly being published for women. The most casual observer of the "national" newspaper cannot fail to notice how womanised the popular press has become. It is not only, as Miss Rose Macaulay said, that "women are news," and that everything they do is lavishly announced and advertised, even when the same thing, though better done by men, is ignored or briefly mentioned, but that the tone of the paper is being set by women. Whatever is interesting to them is "displayed"; whatever is interesting to men is suppressed or put into an obscure corner. The fuss that was made about Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Australia was astonishing when one remembers that the more successful flight over the same route by Mr. Bert Hinkler received a tenth of the attention that was given to hers. Articles by and about women prevail in these papers, and editors, without any appearance of embarrassment, will print "powerful articles" by young ladies not long enlarged from school on the reform of Marriage the reorganization of Sex or the overhaul of Religion. There seem to be many young ladies who will rearrange the entire universe in eight hundred words for a fee of twenty guineas.

CIRCULATION MYTH EXPLODED

Circulation has gone to the heads of these newspaper proprietors, who sincerely believe that their "stunts" are influencing the public mind. It was not the general public lost its head over the Test Matches: it was the popular press. Newspaper proprietors now openly aspire to rule the nation and request Prime Ministers to wait in attendance in them. Madness begins to be apparent in their methods. But the reaction against them has set in. The myth of circulation has almost been exploded, and the drapers are beginning to realise that it is possible to have a two-million-a-day circulation and not to have any authority. Very large circulations are enjoyed by newspaper which have ni advertising value to important businesses. Readers, apparently, are less susceptible to the influence of excessively repeated opinion than some editors imagine. Mere assertion is not enough: it must carry conviction. The advertiser now asks what sort of circulation of a paper has, rather than how many copes are sold. He realizes that an advertisement in a paper with a circulation of 20,000 copies per week may be more valuable to him than one in a paper with a circulation of two millions a week or a day, because its readers are of the class which buys goods of worth. He realize, too, that papers which are womanised not only repel men readers but end by repelling women readers. Already demands, not yet very loud, are being made for a man's popular newspaper, and there are many women who openly express contempt for the stuff that is sold to them as "women's interest" in the contemporary press.

My belief is that the present almost inarticulate discontent with the "national" newspaper will grow into a successful revolt. I dare say the largely circulated newspapers will continue to be published, but they will be seen for what they are: drapers' circulars of no intellectual worth. As education seeps into the mass of people who can read, but do not know what to read, there will emerge from it a substantial body of persons who will support in some affluence newspapers which will be both authoritative and popular. The newspapers already exist, but they are oppressed by financial troubles and may have difficulty in surviving. I foresee a return to the price of twopence for a daily paper of quality. Nobody objects to paying twopence for a Sunday paper, and the legend that a man is appalled by the thought of paying twopence per day for his daily paper is false. The "Times" has a bigger circulation than many penny papers. Proprietors will not be ambitious for big circulations: they will prefer comparatively small, compact and easily distributed circulations among readers of intelligence. Male interest will prevail in these papers, and editors will be restored to their positions of authority: they will no longer be treated as the confidential clerks of their owners. And news will be news, not "treated" propaganda. I am not in circulation secrets but if I may regard the ably edited "Liverpool Post" as a model for the authoritative and popular paper that is likely, I think, to become common, the newspaper of the future may seem to the owners of the contemporary "national" papers to have no circulation at all. The certified net sales of the "Liverpool Post" are 49,224 copies per day a circulation which is beggarly by comparison with that of any one of the "national" papers. If that sale could be raised to 100,000 per day, and the price increased to twopence, the paper would probably be exceedingly profitable, although I doubt if would be any more influential than it now is. For it is not numbers that count, but minds. It is a paper of that circulation that will, I imagine, be the "newspaper" of the future. Its staff will be more eager for the fact than the stunt, and will have a sense of responsibility both to their readers and to their country, and will be reluctant to print "a good story" when they realize that it may cause harm to the community. In brief, we will return to an old standard, but will go forward to a new style.

Belgaum.—Excluding those who were let off with warning, 99 persons in all have been arrested since the District Magistrates Ban on Prabhat Pheries in Belgaum. All these persons, who were arrested on different dates from the 17th and remanded to jail custody were released on Friday last on their either furnishing bail or signing security bonds.—A. P.

SJT. MADHAVJI V. THAKKAR ARRESTED

:o:

(From a Correspondent).

JALALPORE, Dec. 24.

Sjt. Madhaoji Vishram Thakkar, who was formerly trading in London and Calcutta has been arrested along with three others from Karadi.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A RIFLE

Police Searches At Kittur

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, December 24.

Great sensation prevails in Kittur of Belgaum District consequent on the alleged theft of a rifle from a watchman of the toddy trees. About a hundred armed and unarmed police camping at Kittur carried extensive house searches, causing much inconvenience to the people. It is rumoured that warrants against prominent congress workers are pending.

Noted Irish Prison Of No Further Use

DUBLIN.—The Kilmainham jail, has played a prominent part in Irish history, has been abandoned finally as a place of detention and handed over to the Dublin County Council for other disposition.

The graves of two men executed there after the Phoenix murders in 1882 are indicated by stone slabs now overgrown with weeds, and marks on the wall testify to the spot on which the leaders of the Easter 1916 uprising met their death.

Frank Teeling, while awaiting execution there after the murders of fourteen British officers in November, 1920, was rescued from the jail under dramatic circumstances.' Charles Stewart Parnell's room is still pointed out, and a white stone set in the wall shows where the scafford was erected for the execution of General Thomas E. Burke, Irish-American officer, who came ovevr to take charge of the Fenian forces in Tipperary more than sixty years ago.

In the prison bank are the names of John Dillon Thomas Seaton, William O'Brien and William Redmond, father of the present Irish M. P., who fell fighting in Flanders in 1917.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

:o:

Rugby.—Captain Britten, Commander of the Cunard liner "Franconia" has been appointed to "Berengaria" in succession to Sir Arthur Rostron. Capt. Britten has commanded in the past "Aquitania," "Mauretania" and "Samaria." In 1928 he was appointed to Franconia. He has made two world cruises.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—British motor industry has made arrangements at the British Empire Trade Exhibition in Buenos Ayres in March 1931 whereby late Sir Henry Segraves Golden Arrow will occupy the central position in Exhibition, while Miss England will be piloted over ten-mile course in an attempt for still higher speed. Kaye Don is to pilot the motor boat.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—During Christmas holidays the British official Wireless Service will be suspended after the message transmitted Midday on Wednesday until eight p. m. on Sunday 28th December. —B. O. W.

Peshawar.—The revision petition filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by Dr. Ghosh President Frontier Congress Committee and other local Congress workers against their conviction under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, have been admitted. The hearing will come before a full Bench on January 7.—A.P.

Peshawar:—The police have arrested Juma Khan a Pathan on arrested Juma Khan, on the charge of illegal possession of three rofles which it is alleged he was bringing from Kohat for sale in Peshawar villages.—A. P.

Lucknow Dec. 23.—The Town Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee and the Youth League, Lucknow, have all been declared unlawful associations under Section 18, Criminal Law Amendment Act, with effect from to-day.—A. P.

EVERY DAY

HOUSE-HOLD AILMENTS

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CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN JAILS

Messrs. V. V. Dastane and S. P. Patwardhan have issued the following statement:—

While residing in Ratnagiri District Prison, a few months ago, we discovered there that scavenger work is taken under compulsion from prisoners of certain Hindu castes only. They are further prohibited from touching the common washing and bathing water tank. They are also seated apart from other prisoners for their meals. Some of these castes, i.e., the Bhils and Katkaris, are not untouchables but being backward they are regarded as low and given scavenger work in jails. It is true that Mahars, Chamars and others are, used to be regarded by orthodox Hindus as untouchables yet they never do scavenger work outside jail and have at least as great an aversion for it as the so called High-castes. Yet they too are compelled to share in scavenger work in jails. Hindus who have made greater advance in English education and all Mahomedans and Christians and others are exempted from that work. Thus while reformers outside have been striving for the removal of untouchability, here is fresh untouchability created within His Majesty's prisons.

Prisoners of other castes are not allowed to do scavenger were even though they volunteer to do it. We ourselves applied to the authorties to be allowed to do scavenger work saying "It is unjust that certain backward and helpless castes alone should be made to do scavenger work". This injustice is committed by the authorities in the interests of the so-called High-castes. As members of these exempted castes, therefore, we share the responsibility of the injustice. We can escape from the responsibility by ourselves voluntarily doing the work. We were however told that the rules did not permit that. Then we humbly asked to be allowed to do at least our share of scavenger work over and above our appointed tasks. But the authorities saw no injustice in the existing arrangements and could not put up with prisoners finding fault with them. So our repeated request, addressed to jail authorities as well as to visiting magistrates, fell on deaf ears.

If ssavenger work is to be a matter of compulsion there ought to be no exemption based on birth.

So the responsibility of removing the injustice falls on the exempted classes. If High-class prisoners do the work themselves they will have done their bit. but if the authorities neither allow them to do so nor remove the injustice in toto, the prisoners have no other course left except to offer civil disobedience, within the jail. What particular form it should take can be decided by such resister by himself.

But the larger share of responsibility of removing this injustice falls on the outside public—not only the Hindus but Christians, Mahomedans and others as well. This is not a merely social or religious question but one of civic rights. The Indian Penal Code does not enjoin different punishments to prisoners of different castes, nor ought it to do so. But the exaction of supposed degrading labour from certain caste alone amounts just to this. The outside public is not aware of this unjust system. We appeal to leaders of all shades of political opinion to denounce this unjust discrimination and to try in their own respective ways to get it removed.

WHEN TWO GERMANS MEET

They Organise A "Vereine"

BERLIN, Oct. 4—(A. P.)—The old witticism that when two Germans meet they organize a "vereine," would seem based on fact in the case of the German capital, which is blessed with no less than 5,000 "Vereine" registered with the authorities, not to speak of thousands of others that are of a less formal nature.

Of these 5000, the largest single group is that of clubs and associations devoted to athletics. There are more than 1000 such "vereine" registered.

Another large group is pledged to health and uplift of the youth, some 270 organizations devoting their energies to the latter.

Pupils in the schools of Berlin are organized in 80 "vereine," parents in only 18. There are 270 college students' organizations. Lovers of the theatre are banded together in 70 "theatervereine" and those who wish local history and traditions to be preserved, in 50 registered organizations.

An enumeration of German societies would be unthinkable without singing societies. Berlin boasts of forty-seven large male, mixed and ladies choruses, not including countless church choirs that are not registered as such. To these must further be added forty-five musical societies.

Radio fans, postage stamp collectors, amateur photographers, huntsmen, chess players—even the wearers of long beards—all are organized, as are also Berliners interested in chemistry, politics, religion, history, medicine, natural sciences, law, languages, astrology, occultism and bibliography.

Membership in a "vereine" from cradle to grave appears to be the motto, for in addition to the many welfare organizations taking care of babes there are fourteen burial societies that see that even mourning is organized properly.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition which was to close on December 24th has been extended up to the 28th instant.—A. P.

Moradabad.—Munshi Ajodhya Prasad, a political prisoner in Moradabad jail, is reported to be on hunger strike for the last 23 days as a protest against the refusal of the Jail authorities to accede to his request for facilities for spinning on the Charkha for a couple of hours every day. —A. P.

Dharwar.—Babu Genu day which was celebrated here by Congressites passed off without incident. Mr. K. Mudvedkar who was recently served with a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code not to make public speeches in Dharwar for two months hoisted the National Flag and also delivered a speech. —A. P.

LAND REVENUE IN NAGAR PARKER TALUKA.

Khatedars' Petitions To Collector.

NAGARPARKAR, Dec. 19.

The Khatedars of 17 villages in Taluka Nagarparkar presented their respective applications for remission of land revenue, to the Collector, on the 15th instant. It is reported that the Mukhtiarkar, Nagarparkar, did not give facilities to the Khatedars in submitting their respective applications to the Collector. The Khatedars, therefore, collected in a group and entered the bungalow of the Collector who was obliged to come out in the verandah, and listen to the grievances of the cultivators. The Mukhtiar, it is reported, told the Collector that the cultivators were Congressmen.

The Collector, however, took the applications directly from the hands of the cultivators.

THREE MORE APPLICATIONS.

Three more joint applications, viz., (1) for abolition of the Maikano Levy, (2) for investigation into the old survey of lands in Parkar, and (3) for a survey of lands in Thar, were also presented to the District Collector on the 15th instant. Similar applications were presented to him on his way at Virawah and Pilu also. At Gori the cultivators personally requested him for extension for the payment of Takavi and remission of the land revenue.

BULDANA AGRICULTURIST CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Agriculturist Conference, Malkapur, wires:—

Dates of the Buldana District Agriculturist conference which was to be held at Madura on 27th and 28th instant are changed to 31st and 1st January, as Jamnadasji Mehta, President-elect, is unable to come here on those dates. Preparations are goingon, on a grand scale, and thousands of agriculturists are expected to attend the Conference.

PRESIDENT OF JALGAON CONGRESS JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, PETH, Dec. 24.

An overcrowded meeting was held to congratulate the 4th President and Secretary of Jalgaon Taluka Congress Committee on being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Waidya declared himself President and called upon the Sub-Inspector to deliver the key of the Congress Offices "unlawfully" kept locked by the police to his Secretary, Mr. Date. On being refused Mr. Waidya walked to office to unlock door when both were arrested.

SECOND THOUGHTS IN THE SHADES.

—:o:—

AN IMAGINARY DIALOGUE TO SUIT MODERN TASTE.

Sir James Jeans writes in the "Spectator":—

Glaucon: I have been thinking further, Socrates, on our last discourse and particularly on the famous argument of Kant, in which he began by asserting that if I had been born with a pair of blue spectacles permanently fixed on to my nose, everything I saw would appear blue to me, and then said this would not be because things were blue, but because seeing them blue would be a condition of my seeing them at all. And the more I pondered on his statements, the less convinced I was of their wisdom.

Socrates:—:Surely the wisdom of the first is obvious. Is it not what those who dwell beyond the Hesperides describe as "a piece of good horse-sense"?

Glaucon: So I thought at first. Then it seemed to me equally good horse-sense to say that if I had been born with white spectacles I should see everything white, if with colourless spectacles everything colourless, and that if I had been so unfortunate as to be born with no spectacles at all I should see nothing at all.

Socrates: Your statements run glibly and persuasively, like genuine horse-sense. But it may be they require thinking over.

Glaucon: That is just what I felt about the statement of Kant. Then I asked a scientist. He said that all light was a mixture of many colours, and that blue spectacles permitted those who wore them to see only such things as give out a certain amount of blue light, but that as everything in nature does this, one can see the whole world through blue spectacles. But he said the world would not appear blue in the sense in which the spectacles were blue. The world would appear a differentiated blue—otherwise we should not see it at all—but the blue of the spectacles was an undifferentiated blue. Thus, he said, a logical fallacy might arise through the same word "blue" being used in two different meanings.

Socrates: Did he say that? As I said before, I wish these scientists would stick to their jobs.

Glaucon: Anyhow the man was right; I bought a pair of blue spectacles and tried for myself.

Socrates: However did you come to think of such a thing?

Glaucon: I didn't; the scientist thought of it. But I found I could see the world every whit as well through blue spectacles as before. Indeed, the scientists told me of a state called colour-blindness which produces much the same effect as having a pair of blue spectacles affixed permanently to one's nose, and he said that many men live and die without ever discovering they are colour-blind, unless indeed they aspire to drive engines or navigate ships.

Socrates: But how does this bear on Kant's contention, that things appear to work mathematically only because we see them through mathematical spectacles?

Glaucon: When I had worn my blue spectacles so long that I had forgotten what it was like to be without them, it was no longer true that things appeared blue to me. Blue, in the sense of the blue of the spectacles, no longer meant anything to me, because absence of blue was entirely beyond my experience, and so meant nothing to me. Yet I could see that my tie was nearer in colour to a delphinium than to a rose, so that if you, Socrates, had said, "Let us agree to call the delphinium blue", I could have replied: "Yes, and my tie also is blue, but not the rose."

Socrates: But Kant says that if you were wearing blue spectacles, it would be because of this, that your tie and the delphinium both looked blue, and that you could not see the rose at all unless it, too, looked blue.

Glaucon: I did see the rose, and it did not look blue, at least not the blue of the delphinium. I found that there is endless differentiation in the world, even when it is seen through blue spectacles. In the same way, I reflected, even if it is admitted that all things appear to work mathematically because they are seen through mathematical spectacles, there may still be room for endless differentiation in the way they work. And this man Jeans says that the scientists now discover that nature works according to the concepts of the particular type of mathematics which they call "pure"—for there are as many types of mathematics as there are shades of blue. These concepts they associate with thought rather than mechanism, with our minds rather than our bodies just as I associated my tie with a delphinium rather than a rose. And Jeans is inclined to believe that the material on which this discovery is based originates, not in our mental spectacles, but in the differentiated world beyond, the world of ties and delphiniums.

Socrates: I don't understand what you mean by a "discovery". Do these scientists claim to know things that were not known to Kant?

Glaucon: That is their claim. On the upper world there are now many vast buildings, like temples of science, in which scientists put all their conjectures about nature to the test, sifting out what is true from what is false.

Socrates: A strange way, indeed, of acquiring knowledge. And yet I begin to see light. For if the body of knowledge for ever changes, while the qualities of the human mind do not change, may not the scientists be able to distinguish between the colour imparted by their mental spectacles, and that inherent in the outer world?

Glaucon: It would seem so. For any colour imparted by their spectacles would stay eternally the same. Yet they are all agreed that they now see new hues in the universe, which have only recently appeared as a result of their latest explorations into its innermost workings. And these can hardly be merely hues imparted by their spectacles, or they would have noticed them before.

Socrates: Mind you, I did not say the man Jeans was wrong, except in not writing about the conjectures philosophers have made on these problems.

Glaucon: Yet had he done so, he might have been unable to do justice to them all, and to his own argument, not to mention the universe as well, in so small a book.

Socrates: Possibly this thought had occurred to him also.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 24.

January	9.63—02
January (New Contract)	9.72+10
March (New Contract)	9.98+03
May (New Contract)	10.28+10
July (New Contract)	10.52+11
October (New Contract)	10.70+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 24.

January	9.74+09
March	10.00
Middling Spot	9.49+05

—:o:—

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 24.

New York, 11.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January (New Contract)	Unquoted
March (New Contract)	9.98
May (New Contract)	10.26
New York Noon Call.	
January (New Contract)	9.69
March (New Contract)	9.97
May (New Contract)	10.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

INDIAN COTTON

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Broach, Good	Unquoted.
Broach, Fully Good	3.90
Broach, Fine	4.10
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55
Oomra, Fine	3.75
Bengal, Good	3.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal, Fine	3.40
Scinde, Good	Unquoted
Scinde, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

December	7.33
January	7.33
March	7.46
May	7.63
July	7.80
September	7.99
November	8.12
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	7.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Dec. 24. Opening	Closing.
December		5.19
January	5.13	5.19
February		5.23
March	5.22	5.28
April		5.33
May	5.34	5.40
June		5.45
July		5.52
August		5.58
September		5.60
October	5.59	5.64
November		5.68
December		5.72
Middling Spot		5.31

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Sales at Liverpool	2,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	200 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200 bales

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 24.

Chartered Bank of I A & C. £17-3|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £106.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6-1|2.

National Bank of India £41-1|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £94-3|4.

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £81-3|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-3|4.

Rupee Loan 3-1|2 per cent £46.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £54-1|2.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per Cent Sterling Loan £63-1|2.

Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £87-1|4.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent £57-1|2.

War Loan 5 per cent £103.

Victory Bons 4 per cent £96-5|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 24.

Demand Bills 485.59

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 24.

Silver.—China small sellers. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	14-3|4
Forward	14-11|16

—:o:—

GOLD.

London, Dec. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. 84-5-1-1|4

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Dec. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-5|16 per cent.

Banks Bills, 6 months 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Tade Bills, 3 months 3-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 24.

T T London on Berlin 20.38-1|4.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.05-3|8.
T T London on Brussels 34.74.
T T London on Madrid 45.55
T T London on Milan 92.75.
T T London on Berne 25.01.
T T London on Paris 123.60.
T T London on Prague.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton.—Dec|Jan. quoted £2-12-6.

Castorseed. Bombay, ton.—Dec|Jan sellers £11-10.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Dec|Jan sellers £10-10.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Dec|Jan sellers £12-15.

Linseed Calcutta, tn.—Apl|May sellers £10.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—Dec|Jan. sellers £8-13-9.

Linseed. Bombay, ton.—Dec.|Jan nominal £13.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—Jan|Apl sellers 18|3.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—May|Aug sellers 18|.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 24.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 4-3|8d. sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—Dec|Jan. sellers 21|6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—Dec|Jan. sellers 21|9.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—Afloat paid and sellers 25|3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—Dec|Jan. sellers 24|5.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25,—

C. &F Calcutta.—Dec. per cwt. 7|9 nominal.

Jany|Mar. per cwt. 7|9 sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.—Jan|Mar. per cwt. 7|9-1|2 sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.—Jan|Mar. per cwt. 7|9-1|2 sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.—Jan|Mar. per cwt. 7|9-1|2 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 24.

Copper Braziers. £59-3|4.

Yellow Metal £47.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands. £18-1|8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £15-5|8.

Tin English Ingots, £116.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Ddc. 24.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 December.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 31/32 December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Months 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 76 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 98 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 21/32 20th. inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/4 22nd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 20th instant.
London/Paris 123.60 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.76 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.00 20th instant.
London/Italy 92.5 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-5-1 1/2 19th instant. £4-5-1-1/2 20th instant.

Silver London Ready 14 5/8 19th instant 14 5/8 20th instant.

Silver London Forward 14/11/16 19th instant 14 11/16 20th instant.

Silver New York Ready 31 7/8 19th instant. 31 15/16 20th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent 19th instant. 2 1/2 per cent 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Months 2 5/8 per cent. 19th instant. 2 9/16 per cent. 20th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per sent. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent. 6 Months 4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 Months Discounts	2 1/2 p. c.
6 Months Discounts	2 9/16 p. c.
Bank of England rate	3 p.c.
Call Money	2 1/2 p. c.
One Month	3 1/2 p. c.
3 Months	4 p.c.
6 Months	4 p.c.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 p.c.

A Few Rainfalls In S. Madras

POONA, Dec. 25.

The region of low pressure in southwest of Bay of Bengal has become unimportant. North-east monsoon has caused a few falls of rain in South Madras. The western disturbance is causing clouds in Kashmir and the surrounding areas.

Chief amounts rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Nagapatam 2; Trivandrum and Kodaikanal a half and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Ranfall will decrease in South Madras Light showers are likely in Kashmir.—A. P.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

—:o:—

Timings of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains on and after Friday (December 19) are as under:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

		H.	M.
No. 8 Up	Passenger	5	20
„ 20 „	Punjab Bombay	5	55
„ 20 „	Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
„ 2 „	Gujarat Mail	6	45
„ 10 „	Kathiawar Mail	7	50
„ 16 „	Frontier Mail	8	35
„ 12 „	Passenger	14	25
„ 4 „	Kathiawar Express	19	5
„ 6 „	Passenger	20	45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

		H.	M
No. 9 Down	Passenger	7	15
„ 3 „	Kathiawar Express	9	10
„ 15 „	Frontier Mail	13	10
„ 11 „	Passenger	13	35
„ 19 „	Bombay Punjab Express	17	5
„ 1 „	Gujarat Mail	21	5
„ 5 „	Kathiawar Mail	21	20
„ 7 „	Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from		

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

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HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay and Calcutta,
E. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi. PARRY & CO., LTD., Madras.

ASTROLOGER'S READING OF R. T. C. SHOW

"Excellent Results" After Next June

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22. (By Mail.)

Alastar, astrologer, has supplied to the Press his reading of the discussions at the Round Table Conference, indicating "excellent results" after June, 1931. He says:—

"There are indications that development of mutual interests now in discussion regarding the future of England and India, at the Round Table Conference, began to be more hopeful of achievement from the day of the New Moon, the 21st October, and more positively so, from the day of the New Moon, the 20th November.

There will be a unity of good planetary influence, from the 21st of this month, December, which will also be a day of the New Moon.

A positive combination of interests will be distinct from that day, and will enhance the harmonious exertions of great minds concerning the acute problems agitating both countries.

'PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT' IN ABOUT FORTNIGHT?

There will be definite promise of practical development during the first week of January, 1931, which should inspire much confidence all round throughout the first half of the year.

The combined humane principles declared by His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Ruling Princes of India and also other exalted Europeans and Indians in their conscientious and impelling discourses, within the past six weeks, should enable excellent results to be realised during June, July, and August.

FAR-REACHING DECISIONS.

The very favourable position of the planets, Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus and Mercury, within the last four months, has been and continues to be a five-fold unity of celestial power, which will inspire good and far-reaching decisions, from August, 1931, to September, 932, not only with regard to the progress of affairs inseparable from England and India, but also, by the grace of God, conducive to international peace and prosperity. —A. P.

Prince Of Wales' "Kind Thought" ... ...

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The Prince of Wales has sent the following cablegram to the Punjab Governor:—

"So very sorry to hear your bad luck, do hope not serious and you will have quick recovery."

His Excellency replied:—"Deeply grateful for your Royal Highness kind thought. Am making excellent progress."

TO ATTEND RACES?

It is reliably understood that Governor may attend races after a couple of days.—A. P.

MOVE TO ESTABLISH RELIGIOUS REGIME

A Clash With Police At Smyrna ... ...

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Constantinople.—A reactionary movement aiming at the establishment of a religious regime has broken out in Menemen and Magnesia districts. At Smyrna a procession carrying banners inscribed with verses from the Koran came into conflict with police in which three fanatical leaders were killed and the fourth was wounded and taken prisoner. The police lost an officer and several gendarmes. A number of arrests have been made. —Reuter.

Menemen is a town in the province of Aidin, Turkey in Asia.

Don't Suffer in Silence,

and think all are due to Ill-luck and fate.

Know your future difficulties and Guard yourself against the same send copy of Horoscope, or date and time of Birth or time of writing the letter and your age and the questions about your future that worry your mind and you will get the replies and solutions by Next Mail. Unnecessary and test questions and those relating to theft will not be answered.

5 questions Re. 1. Each, extra question As. 4. V. P. charges As. 4

For other particulars apply: MANAGER,

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM.

Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of Calcium [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains," writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

USE KATNI Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930.

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Golden Opportunity For Indian Textile Industry

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BUT URGENT REFORMS NECESSARY IN DELIVERY AND NUMBERING METHODS

Mr. Harjeevan Valjee Interviewed

Lancashire, better known as the "World's Cotton Shop" is in dire distress to-day. The cotton textile industry is the pride of England. This industry is in a progressively anaemic condition. Days of overproduction and monopoly are over. In the last two decades, the United States of America, Italy, Germany, Japan, India, China and Russia have steadily increased their spindles. Lancashire remained under a false delusion of their superiority of weather conditions and efficient labour suitable for cotton textile industry. To-day they find themselves half lost in a rough sea. Production of cotton manufactured goods has increased far beyond the buying capacity of world's populations. Tariff walls and high import duties are levied in several countries to obviate dumping in of Lancashire Cotton—India has not lagged behind in stopping the importations of foreign cloth.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

During the last eight months it has wonderfully succeeded in reducing these imports to a minimum. Firm determination to boycott foreign cloth has taken a deep root in this country and has opened the gate of a prosperous era for Indian Cotton Mills. When mills all over the world are forced to curtail production by about 50 per cent, most of our mills are running day and night. This is the direct result of the boycott. Still there remain many things to be done in this direction. The co-operation between mills and merchants is the backbone of a permanent success. With a view to find out some of the defects of trading methods which are in practice at present, a representation of the "Chronicle" had a lengthy interview with Mr. Harjiwandas Valjee, the vice-President of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. We give below a summary of Mr. Valjee's observations:—

"DELIVERY" SYSTEM MUST BE IMPROVED.

The condition regarding delivery in the present contract system required radical change. Several merchants complain about non-delivery at the end of the period for which the contract was made. Thus the buyer is given option of cancelling a contract when the mill fails to deliver goods. This a destructive policy on the part of mills. There is no reason for non-fulfillment of contract. Under some unforseen circumstances, one can understand that there may be some delay. In such cases foreign mills allow due discount to merchants and the following condition is provided:—

"Should the goods or any portion of them not be shipped by the specified time, the contract for the quantity so delayed shall at buyer's option either be cancelled without an allowance or such extension of time as the importer may ask for shall be granted by the buyer at allowances as under: For cotton goods are shipped one month and under later than the time specified the total allowance to be 1-1/2 per cent. if the delay exceeds one month but is not more than two months the total allowance to be 2-1/2 per cent and if it exceeds two months but is not more than three months, the total allowance to be 3-1/2 per cent, if the delay exceeds three months the total allowance to be 7-1/2 per cent.

This condition is an effective check on mills that are bound to deliver goods at the specified period in the contract. It may also be said that there will not be any temptation to avoid delivery in case if prices of raw cotton advance or any other buyers offers higher price for the goods manu- contract. Not only this but it factured for a certain buyer under will help mills in doing bonafide business. As soon as a mill sells goods it is required to buy required quality of raw cotton and not to carry risk in anticipation of buying cheap. It must be an absolutely bonafide business and there should not be any loophole. It is high time for Bombay mills to make desired change in contract regarding delivery and when foreign manufacturers pay allowances for delaying delivery, there cannot be sound reason not to adopt allowance system. This change in the present firm of contract will assure the buyer delivery of goods and he will not run out of stocks which means a continuous stocks with the buyer and a big business to mill.

NUMBERING GOODS.

The next important change is desired in numbering the goods. It is a deplorable state of affairs with our mills that several mills are using the same number on their manufactured goods. This creates unhealthy competition and rate-cutting which eventually results in commercial immoral of manufacturing lower class of cloth bearing the same number and even reducing the width. When experts find it difficult to differentiate between slight changes in quality, it becomes hard or rather impossible for the consumer to select. Thus there is no standardisation of cloth which is one of the greatest assets of foreign mills in building reputation for each description. In some cases foreign mills refuse to sell other buyers cloth bearing certain number to a particular buyer whose efforts have securd a market and reputation for one number. This change is also advisable as it induces each buyer to strive hard for introducing goods having special numbers and marks. Some allegations are being made against few mills who are in the habit of selling goods of particular marks of one buyer to the another.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES.

The third important change is suggested in the mode of deliveries and financial facilities. It is a known fact that foreign manufacturers give all facilities to buyers and keep goods in Bonded Warehouses on account and risk of importers. Goods are kept like this for months and in some cases even for years together. The importer when he finds some demand, can go to a bank or an Agent and after paying is given facility of taking delivery of even one packet or a portion of his stock. Credit Banking facilities are vital questions in building up a big business. If Bombay mills are prepared to look for a continuous and ever expanding business, now is the time for them to secure co-operation of cloth merchants. Let mill-owners realise that the present opportunity is accorded to them by the boycott movement only. And if they can take fullest possible advantage of this golden opportunity, not only it will be in their own interest alone but it will make wonderful change in the economic condition of this country.

CHARGE OF COCAINE DEALING

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JUDGE SETS ASIDES CONVICTION

(By Mail).

RANGPUR, Dec. 23.

The Sessions Judge of Rangpur has passed orders in the appeal preferred by Babu Jitendranath Shome setting aside the order of conviction under Section 46 (2) of the Bengal Excise Act on a charge of possession and sale of cocoaine. The prosecution case was that acting on information, the local excise officers arranged a trial purchase of cocoaine from the dispensary of Mr. Shome, who is a homeopathic practitioner and surprised him in the act of doling out the contraband drug. On a search, it was alleged another quantity of cocaine was found in an almirah in the room. The defence was that the drug had been planted by an enemy in preconcert with the excise purchaser. The trying Magistrate disbelieved the story of the purchase but convicted Mr. Shome of possessing the drug. But the appellate court acquitted him of the charge of possession as well and set aside the conviction.—A. P.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT BANDRA

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas perfo rmed the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar on Wednesday in Brandra. The above is a group photograph of the organisers. Seated in the centre is Sir Lallubhai. Second from right is Mr. N. N atarajan.

HOW THEY DO IT IN BHAVNAGAR

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Deportation Orders Cancelled.

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SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN KOTHARI AND COUNCIL

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(From a Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Decr. 24.

The Bhavnagar Durbar (Council Administration) issued deportation order against Sjts. Fulchand Shah and Shivanand on 21st instant. As Sjt. Fulchand Shah was at Porbandar on the day the order was served only on Shivanandji, who was directed to leave the State within 24 hours. After the time-limit had expired the local Mahajan approached the Council of Administration and obtained suspension orders with a view to bring about a settlement between the cloth merchants and the Picketing Mandal. Negotiations failed as no acceptable formulae could be found. Sjt. Manilal Kothari came down here on 22nd instant. He had conversations with the Mahajan and the Picketing Mandal. Yesterday Sjt. Kothari and Sjts. Fulchand and Shivanand were invited to meet Lt.-Col. Mosse and the Members of the Council. The conference lasted over two hours. Lt.-Col. Mosse, Dewan Bahadur Tribhovandas and Mr. Goghawalla gave a patient and courteous hearing to Sjt. Manilal Kothari, who among other things placed his survey of the present situation in Bhavnagar, maintaining that there was no likelihood or even apprehension of any disturbance of peace and that there was no warrant or justification for orders which, he pointed out, had only tended to create a sensation in the whole town.

Col. Mosse, who throughout showed a broad and sympathetic outlook said that his Council had no objection to peaceful picketing. After a few minutes' private deliberations with his colleagues, he told Sjt. Kothari that the Council after careful consideration had decided not to execute the deportation orders. At night Sjt. Kothari addressed a mass meeting in Gandhi Chowk in which he communicated the result of his conference with the Council and appealed to the cloth merchants to get their stocks of foreign cloth sealed.

Pandit Motilal's Health

STILL VERY WEAK.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, who was with her father, Pandit Motilal Nehru at Calcutta, arrived here this morning to see her husband, Mr. Pandit, in the Naini Jail.

She told a press representative that it has not yet been settled as to when Pandit Motilal Nehru would return to Allahabad as he was yet too weak to undertake a journey.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, who was released from the Naini Jail last week, left for Calcutta this afternoon to see Pandit Motilal.

Leaders Sentenced In Kerala

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CALICUT, Dec. 17.

Mr. M. P. Narayanan Nair, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, took up for hearing yesterday the case against Messrs. P. Madhavan, B.A.B.L., "Dictator," Kerala Congress, A. K. Kunhikrishnan Nambair A. K. Gopalan Nambair and Ummerkunhi who were arrested by the Police on the 13th instant at the local beach while addressing a meeting to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrest. Rao Bahadur Nilakantan Nair, Inspector of Police and Head Constable Achuthan were examined for the prosecution. All the accused refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court and were undefended Accused 1 and 3 pleaded "guilty" to the charge. Though all the accused were charged under Sec. 17 (2) Cr. L. A. Act, the Court discussed with the Prosecuting Inspector of Police regarding the applicability of that Section of the Act in the case of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee which had been declared "unlawful" and dissolved and on whose auspices no meeting had been held. The Prosecuting Inspector stated that the first accused had tried to execute the functions of the Congress Committee under the guise of a "Dictator" and that the other accused had assisted the first accused in the activities of the Association. The Court found all the accused guilty under Sec. 17 (1) of the Cr. L. A. Act and sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The fourth accused, Ummerkunhi, had just returned after serving a term of four months' simple imprisonment.

NEW "DICTATOR" APPOINTED

Consequent on the conviction of Mr. P. Madhavan, Mr. T. Raghava Kurup has been nominated "Dictator" of Kerala.

Tariff Board Office

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The office of the Tariff Board closed in Calcutta to-day. It will re-open at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 2nd January, 1931.—A. P.

BENGAL TRADE UNIONS

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A. I. T. U. C. Provincial Committee Reorganised

The Secretary to the Provincial Committee of Bengal Provincial committee of the A. I. T. U. C. writes:—

A meeting of the representatives of Trade Unions in Bengal that are affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress, was held on Monday, December 22nd, in the rooms of the Employees' Association at No. 72, Canning Street, Calcutta, with Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose President of A. I. T. U. C. in the chair.

After a prolonged discussion lasting till 11-30 p.m. in the night, the following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

1. Whereas under the constitution of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation (vide Rule 1), the B. T. U. F. is the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C., it is altogether unconstitutional and ultra vires for that body to pass a resolution disaffiliating itself from the A. I. T. U. C. and affiliating itself to the A.I.T.U.F.

2. That though the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. is legally entitled to continue functioning under the name of the B. T. U. F. This meeting considers it expedient in view of the present circumstances that the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. should alter its name and henceforth call itself the "Bengal Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C."

3. That the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. be reorganised by excluding those Unions that have receded from the A. I. T. U. C. and be formed only of those Unions that are affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.

4. That for reorganising the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C., a provisional Committee bb formed consisting of one representative of each of the affiliated Unions in Bengal with Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose as Clairman and Sj. S. Mukunda Lall as Secretary and that this provisional Committee be authorised to draw up the constitution and rules of the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C.

5. That the provisional Committee be further authorised to convene a full meeting of the members of the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. in accordance with the constitution of the A. I. T. U. C. in January, 1931 and place before them the draft constitution and rules for approval to be forwarded to the Executive Council of the A. I. T. U. C.

6. Resolved further that Sj. S. Mukunda Lall, Secretary of the provisional Committee be authorised to ask the President and the Actg. Secretary of the B. T. U. F. to hand over to him the papers, documents, accounts, cash etc., of the said Federation which is the Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. as early as possible.

7. That the affiliated Unions in Bihar and Orissa be invited to join the Bengal Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C.

8. Read a telegram from the General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. dated the 20th December, 1930 regarding the postponement of the next session of the A. I. T. U. C. and resolved that in view of the postponement of the next session of the A. I. T. U. C. due to be held in Bombay on the 28th December, 1930 in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C. passed at its meeting in Calcutta on the 18th November last, the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C. be informed that the affiliated Trade Unions in Bengal offer to hold the next session of the A. I. T. U. C. in Calcutta at a month's notice.

POONA DAY BY DAY

RANADE'S HUNGER STRIKE SENSATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

The hunger-strike of "Paisa Fund" Ranade continues to cause anxiety and attract attention of the public. Crowds of men, women and children are seen visiting the Budhwar Bag where Ranade is sitting, bare in the open, without food. To-day is the fifth day of the hunger-strike. One lady by name Umabai Bhide also has begun a sympathetic strike with Ranade. Swami Anand and many others saw Ranade. There was some discussion about the hunger-strike without limit and it is said that the news has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi. Several Doctors examined Ranade yesterday. Their report is that his health is causing anxiety. Mr. G. N. Kamtkar and others are inducing cloth merchants to give an undertaking in writing, as requested by Ranade. Mr. Khurd, one merchant, of his own accord has published his determination not to sell foreign cloth, as desired by Ranade and has requested his fellow-merchants to do likewise. Ranade hunger-strike [illegible] the sensation of the day in Poona.

LONG LIVE MOTILAL.

Sunday was fixed by the Youth League as the day for prayers in Temples and meetings for the long life of Pandits Motilal Nehru and Malaviya and Sjt. V. J. Patel. Accordingly in several temples prayers were offered. And at the Shivaji Mandir also, a public meeting was held when Mr. S. R. Phatak, the "Dictator", read out a short prayer and the audience repeated the same. In the public meeting before the Shaniwar Wada to held on the last day of the Babu Genu Week, similar prayers were offered. Speeches of the significance of Babu Genu Week were delivered by Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, G. V. Ketkar, V. M. Bhutkute and others.

Among the house-owners of the Shanwar and Narayan Peths, much discontent has been created by the enhancement of the municipal house-tax. Meetings against the revision are taking place in the Peths.

Mr. G. R. Biniwale and Mr. Dadasaheb Khadilkar interviewed Mr. P. H. Khadilkar of the 'Naya Kal' in the Yeravda Jail. He has been given B class.

EX-M. L. C. SENTENCED

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(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 24.

The case in which Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, a leading member of the Ahmednagar Bar, and an ex-M.L.C., who was charged under Sec. 177 I. P. C. read with Sec. 26 of Indian Forest Act, for a speech delivered by him at Rohuri on 21st of September 1930, in which he is alleged to have insigated people to break the forest laws, was decided by the city Magistrate sentencing him to two months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default 15 days R. I. Mr. Saptarshi was sent to the Yerovda, jail and was given 'A' class. An appeal has been filed against the conviction in the Sessions court, which will come for hearing in the first week of January 1931. In the meanwhile Mr. Saptarshi is released on bail of Rs. 1,000 and a personal security of the like amount.

RECALCITRANT MERCHANTS YIELD TO PICKETING

(From A Correspondent)

KATNI, Dec. 21.

The cloth merchants of Katni had broken the seals before Dewali with the permission of the Local Congress Committee on the understanding that no foreign cloth would be imported. After a month the Congress Committee again asked the merchants to seal their stock of foreign cloth. They said they would do so after the Jubbulpore merchants had done so. The local Congress Committee, therefore, sent 5 volunteers to Jubbulpore to help the Jubbulpore Congress Committee in influencing the merchants there. On the day the sealing was done at Jubbulpore the local merchants were served with notice, and on December [illegible] rigorous general picketing began here. The merchants have now decided to seal their foreign cloth and sealing has begun. All the shops will have their stocks sealed within three days.

Dacoities In Munshiganj

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MUNSHIGANJ, Dec. 23.

(Dacca).

(By Mail).—1.

A dacoity was committed in the hourse of Babu Kailash Chandra Bannerjee, a rich money lender of Palsagaon, Tangibari, on the night of December 17th. At about 2 a.m., about 25 men, armed with deadly weapons and electric torches, raided the houses and four of them entered room in which the inmates were sleeping. They dug up the floor and escaped with over Rs. 2,000 in cash and ornaments which were kept buried in the earth.

Three young men have been arrested and taken to Tanubari police station in this connection. One of them is distantly related to Babu Kailash Chandra Bannerjee.

Another dacoity was committed on the river near [illegible] Char, Munshiganj, on [illegible] night. A big country boat laden with various articles of merchandise while proceeding from Mirkadim to Purabazaar, was attacked by over a dozen men, threatened the occupants with daos and left with Rs. [illegible] cash and all the articles which were found in the boat. Three Mahomedans have been arrested in this connection.

Information has been received of a dacoity in the house of Babu Madhucharan Karmakar, a money lender of Mireswar, two miles from Munshiganj. At about midnight, about a dozen men, armed with deadly weapons, raided the house and escaped with a small quantity of cash and ornaments.—A. P.

Nagpur Philosophical Society

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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

The Decennial celebration of the Nagpur Philosophical Society was held in the Nagpur University Library Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The Master of Balliol, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, formerly Sheaf Fellow, University of Edinburgh, addressed the meeting on "The Historic Socrates." The Hon'ble Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh M.A.,D. Phil., Minister for Education, presided.

The Society was founded on the 23th of August 1919 with the object of banding together those who were interested in the study of philosophy in Nagpur. The Society has built up a tradition of giving a patient hearing to the extension or criticism of every single philosophical or religious point of view and of following it up with intensive discussion. It founded the Nagpur Art Circle and paved the way for the founding of the University Union Society.

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